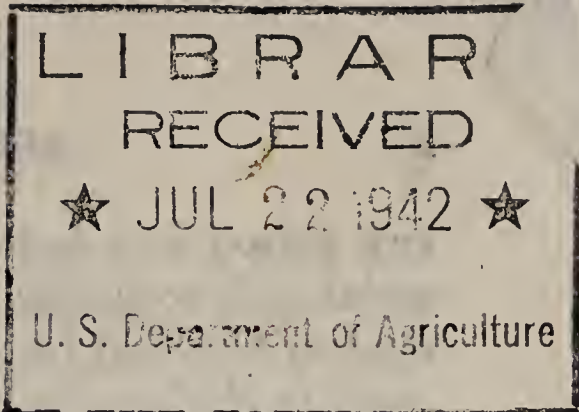


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REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FARM
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, 1941

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1941.

Hon. CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I transmit herewith a report of the work of
the Farm Security Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30,
1941.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. BALDWIN, *Administrator.*

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STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

The best way to strengthen democracy is to be sure that every
citizen has a chance to get a stake in it. This stake should contain
more than simple economic opportunity. Of equal consequence to

any person is a feeling that he is important, that he belongs, that social and economic justice prevail, and that our democracy is so vital to him that he is more than willing to defend it. He should be eager to challenge any aggressor.

There are too many people in America today who have little, if any, stake in our democracy. Among them are the handicapped groups in American agriculture—the farm families who live insecure and unhealthful lives—whose future outlook is the monotony of despair.

HANDICAPPED FARMERS

Today it is difficult to talk in general terms about the American farmer or the farm problem. There have emerged in the national agriculture such distinct economic and social groups that new approaches in thought and action are appearing.

The most disturbing feature of today's farm scene is that the fortunes and interests of the people on the top and those of the people on the bottom are getting farther and farther apart. In many regions, the big farms are getting bigger and the small farms are getting smaller. Most alarming is the fate of the huge mass of middle-sized farms—the family-type farms.

These farms have been disappearing—their acres are now becoming a part of larger units operated by fewer operators with more machinery, or are being subdivided into smaller farms.

This process of disintegration is bringing about the growth of a large class of insecure, disadvantaged people on the land. It has gone hand in hand with a number of forces pushing down upon agriculture as a whole. Markets for American agricultural products have been dwindling since the turn of the century, except for the brief boom period during and after the first World War. This meant more intense competition for the markets that were left, a scramble to use machinery and scientific developments to cut costs and get to the market quickest and cheapest.

At the same time, there had long been a gap between the prices farmers got for their produce and the prices they paid for manufactured goods. All farmers were at a disadvantage, but some more than others.

The industrial revolution in agriculture came to the rescue—of those who could afford to harness it to their operations. Those who could not slowly lost out. Machinery came to take the place of man. Farms began to get bigger on one hand and smaller on the other as people were pushed onto land that could not support them. The family-type farmer who tried to hold on often found that his land was wearing out under his intensive cropping practices.

Of course, not all small and middle-sized farmers were hurt like this. Many got machinery—new, small, all-purpose tractors, for example. Many took advantage of new developments in soil practices and seed culture; but not enough did so. People piled up on the poor land too fast. Foreclosure threatened the small owner, who had added to his expenses by buying machinery, and then hit a bad crop year. Mechanization, erosion, and low prices forced many owners, tenants, and wage hands to look for a living somewhere else.

These forces fathered three trends that stand out. One is the change in the nature of farming in America—the gradual disappearance of agriculture as a way of life and the emergence of agriculture as a business, as commercial agriculture or what has been termed “factory farming.” Another trend affecting the security of farm people is the loss of soil fertility, on which all farming depends. The third is the growing pressure of population on the land.

COMMERCIALIZATION

Fifty years ago the ratio of farm people to city people was much higher than it is now. Only a part of each farmer's operations was devoted to raising food and fiber for urban markets. The rest of his efforts were spent in producing for himself and his family. Usually the farm was a nearly self-sufficient unit.

And there always seemed to be more land to which new generations could turn; if there was rural poverty, no one worried much about it. The popular picture of the American farm showed the Sunday dinner table piled high with home-grown, tasty food.

This picture has changed. Farmers “went commercial” on a large scale during the first World War, producing cash crops for the vast foreign and domestic markets and in turn buying the necessities of life, even food, from the nearby store.

By the time the depression hit, the typical American farmer had become a rural businessman. The depression made him a bankrupt businessman, or near to it. He had become geared into a world price system that left him vulnerable to the ups and downs of an unstable economic system. He had borrowed money to buy machinery and expand his operations when prices were high, and he was having to repay when his income was low. He had lost the cushion previously provided by self-sufficient home operations. Commercial farming meant good profits for some farmers; but it meant the end of security for thousands of rural families.

SOIL DESTRUCTION

Commercial farming and the preceding frontier philosophy exploited the farmer's basic asset, his land. Even before the first World War, there had been widespread misuse of the soil. During and after the war, soil depletion was characteristic of our farming.

Hundreds of thousands of fields were sown to tillable cash crops year after year, and none of the plant foods taken from the soil was replaced simply because the farmers could not afford it. Moreover, millions of tiny rivulets, leaching and washing its soils, added to the serious depletion caused by overcropping.

POPULATION PRESSURE

Too many people are trying to make a living off American farm land. As big commercial farmers have swallowed up family-type homesteads, the displaced people have been crowded into poor land areas which are unsuited for mechanized commercial farming. At the same time, the natural increase of population in these poor land areas has been much higher than in most other regions. For example, the 400 counties with the Nation's lowest living standards are rural areas, and in them the rate of population increase is among the Nation's greatest.

The impact of these deep changes in the agricultural economy does not hit all farmers equally, nor are the opportunities for meeting these problems successfully available to all. As a result, large groups of handicapped people have emerged on the rural scene.

The early Government efforts to help distressed farmers were made on the assumption that their difficulties were depression-born, that the family-type farmer was only temporarily in distress as a result of low prices, heavy debts, and closed markets. It was soon discovered, however, that something deeper than depression and more disabling than drought and flood was causing rural distress. Thousands of farmers might have carried on indefinitely if it had not been for the temporary economic and natural calamities; but other thousands already were on the verge of collapse when these new blows fell.

DISTRESSED GROUPS

Rural distress was found to be widespread, instead of confined to the poverty pockets and poor land areas. Among the distressed people were the former owner, the formerly successful tenant, the displaced sharecropper, and the old-fashioned hired hand, along with the poor farmer who had never really had security.

The border lines between groups of handicapped farm people are not precise. But most of the Nation's needy farm families fall within the following five broad, general groups.

FARMERS WITH INADEQUATE RESOURCES

Between one-third and one-half of the Nation's farm families do not have land resources sufficient to support a decent living. Many of these are trying to scratch a living out of land which should be put back into forest or pasture. The rest live on farms that are too small.

More farmers are trying to make a living off of small farms today than 30 years ago. The number of farms under 50 acres is now nearly 38 percent of the national total compared with slightly more than 35 percent in 1910. While the number of small farms was increasing the total number of farms was decreasing for the Nation as a whole.

LAND WITHOUT SECURITY

The tenure of thousands of owners, tenants, and day laborers makes it extremely difficult for them to get ahead.

The owner, who is deeply in debt, is in no position to make the best use of his resources. In order to get cash enough to operate, the farmer either mortgages his place to the hilt or cuts down on his family's living standards. Often he does both. To this farmer, ownership does not mean security; he really is no better off than many tenant farmers.

Many farms were bought during the last war, a time of high prices. When prices fell, the owners were heavily in debt—debt which was way out of line with the producing capacity of the farms. Nearly 1,750,000 farmers all over the Nation lost their farms from tax sales, mortgage foreclosures, and similar defaults during the 1930's.

An important change is occurring in nearly all the cash-crop areas, especially near small towns. In these sections workers and small businessmen are buying farms in order that they may live on the land and work in town. As a result, land prices in those areas are increasing so that it is impossible for the full-time farmer to compete. Many farmers, too, are being compelled to compete for land against city investors who wish to hedge against inflation.

The tenancy problem is well known. Many tenant farmers operate successfully under long-term leases on good farms, but the traditional system of farming rented land carries many elements of insecurity. Particular classes of tenants—especially the sharecroppers in the South—have some of the lowest living standards in the Nation.

How often tenant families move usually indicates the degree of insecurity. It has been estimated that at least a million tenant families move from farm to farm each year. Good living and good farming are impossible under these conditions. The foot-loose tenant with a vague oral lease generally does not take proper care of the land and property; his family often is forced to live in tumble-down dwellings, and his children lack good schooling. Both soil and people lose out under such a system.

In many cases, even the scant security that sharecropping gives to a family is being lost. Growing use of farm machinery is pushing croppers off the land. Between 1930 and 1940 there was a decrease of about 235,000 cropper families in the South, or about a third of

the total. Most of these families became migrants, searching for seasonal work on big factory farms.

The stable type of renter once common in the Midwest is disappearing, too. Today, many farm owners who retire do not move into the towns and villages and rent out their farms to reliable tenants, according to the old custom. The tendency is for the retired farmer to remain on his place, and rent out fields to his nearby neighbors, who can operate both their own and the additional acreage because machinery is now so efficient.

The place of the traditional type of hired hand is also fading. Not only is the path through tenancy to ownership being closed to him, but his actual numbers are decreasing. He is being supplanted by a kind of worker new to most areas—the seasonal migrant, who moves from State to State and region to region as crop harvests develop. A new kind of employer-employee relationship, similar to that in industrial employment, is being established on the big commercial farms.

PART-TIME WORKERS WITH NO WORK

About one-third of all rural families combine some industrial work with farming. Real part-time farming, in which the time spent on the farm and in other employment are nearly equal, is not nearly so widespread, but in 1930 the census showed that about 340,000 farms were operated by people who worked off the farm 150 days or more each year, for wages.

The depression ended much off-the-farm work. Many part-time farm families, forced to depend on their inadequate land for full-time employment, soon discovered such farms would not support them. Thousands of these families went on relief in the early days of the depression.

THE RISING GENERATION OF FARMERS

Young farmers are often not able to rent a place or find work on the land. Approximately 400,000 young farmers are becoming of age each year, but only about half as many farms are becoming available as a result of the death or retirement of present operators. Thousands of young men face the alternative of working in the country at a very low wage level, or of going to the cities to compete for low-pay, unskilled jobs.

FARMERS REPLACED BY MACHINES

One big reason why the little farmer often has lost out is because he has been unable to keep up with scientific progress in such things as machinery.

Mechanization is invading all regions. Largely as a result of the widespread consolidation of little farms into larger units operated with machinery—rubber-tired tractors, corn pickers, pick-up hay balers,

and so on—more than 24,000 tenant families, or about 100,000 people, were unable to find farms to work in the 5 Corn Belt States last crop year.

In Texas and Oklahoma, cotton-farm mechanization has shifted many tenants into day-laborer status. In Oklahoma alone it is estimated that the tractor has added more than 60,000 farm families to the ranks of migrant labor. Mechanization is now spreading throughout the Mississippi Delta cotton area, in the Louisiana sugar fields, in the Eastern Seaboard tobacco areas, and in the New Jersey potato fields. Throughout the country it is estimated that the spreading use of the tractor alone may displace as many as 500,000 families during the next decade.

Many of the 500,000 families already in America's army of migrant farm workers were "tractored out"—driven off their farms by mechanization. They are now finding seasonal employment in the cotton and vegetable areas of the Southwest; the apple, hop, and berry areas of the Pacific Northwest; the pea fields of Idaho; the beet fields of Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho; the berry fields of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Michigan; the fruit, truck, and cotton areas of the Rio Grande Valley; and the fruit and vegetable areas of Florida and other Atlantic Seaboard States. A relatively small proportion of the total number of migrant families in the Nation today comes from disaster areas that suffered from drought or flood.

Technological improvement, high rural birth rates, and collapsed foreign markets all shared blame for an estimated 2 million unemployed people in rural farm areas in 1940.

The Congressional Committee investigating migration estimated that there were also 3 million underemployed workers on the farms in the same year.

THE WORK OF THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The job of the Farm Security Administration is to help needy and handicapped farm families get back on their own feet, and, under their own power, develop into independent, taxpaying citizens.

From a program that started out during the depression as a substitute for rural relief, the Farm Security Administration's work has developed into a basic attack against rural poverty along many fronts.

This work is based on two fundamental conclusions: (1) That the problems of needy farm people are chronic and deep-rooted, but can be solved by the people themselves if they are given a fair chance; and (2) that the development of a farmer's abilities to handle his own problems is the essential goal of the rehabilitation program. Best evidence that this job can be done is the fact that more than a million farm families once on or near relief have been started toward per-

manent self-support through the help of the interlocking programs carried on by the Farm Security Administration.

Tables 1 to 16 in the Statistical Appendix should be consulted by those interested in detailed data concerned with all phases of the Farm Security Administration's work.

REHABILITATION

The biggest of these is known as the rehabilitation program. In it are combined a variety of aids for needy farm people—aids which seek to build up the initiative and ability of the individual family.

During the past year nearly half a million families took part in Farm Security's rehabilitation program. These families included people from all groups of handicapped farmers.

Rehabilitation is a program of loans, coupled with planning and technical guidance, to help needy farm families climb back to economic and social security. The core of this program is the farm and home plan. The husband, wife, and often the children study the family resources and abilities, and plan how to make the best use of them. Farm Security supervisors—trained farm and home management specialists—help the family lay this foundation for a come-back.

Each plan worked out by a rehabilitation family provides for three essentials: (1) Home production of much of the family's food supply and livestock feed; (2) the development of two or more varied farm enterprises that will produce goods for the market; and (3) the use of tilling methods that will aid soil fertility.

To make the plan work, the family gets a rehabilitation loan (such loans average about \$500). With the loan the family buys the operating goods—tools, seed, feed, equipment, livestock—that it needs to get started. The loan is usually repayable in 5 years at 5 percent interest. Many families need small supplemental loans later, too, especially when unforeseen circumstances create need for additional capital.

The feature of the rehabilitation loan that sets it apart from ordinary financing is the fact that it is secured mainly by the family's earnest intention to make good. Other lending institutions will not make such a loan. As a matter of fact, if a family can get adequate credit at reasonable interest anywhere else, it cannot get a loan from the Farm Security Administration.

LOANS BASED ON FAITH

Made on the basis of faith, the sole objective of the rehabilitation loan is to reclaim for the family a decent life. And the poor credit risks that no private bank would touch are making high repayment records. An important reason for this is the technical help and friendly guidance given families by Farm Security Administration supervisors.

After farm families have planned a program for themselves, and after they have received their loans, they face the job of learning to farm the new way. In most cases this means adjustments—new tasks for the housewife, new crops and enterprises for the husband. The supervisors help borrower families learn how to meet these new responsibilities. And the whole family usually takes part. Children in some families often help in keeping their farm and home record books complete.

Rehabilitation helps to root in the land needy families who want to stay there. And, unlike relief, the good effects of rehabilitation are permanent.

RESULTS OF REHABILITATION

The results of rehabilitation can be seen clearly in the conclusions of a study of all active standard borrowers for the 1940 crop year. During the year, these families increased their annual net income by a total of \$75,289,838, or 35 percent, over the year before coming on the program. Their net worth—the value of all their belongings over and above all debts, including their Government loans—increased by \$75,608,488, or 20 percent. These increases represent significant additions to the purchasing power and wealth of hundreds of rural communities.

The survey also disclosed that much of this improvement can be traced to home food and feed production. The average value of goods produced at home by rehabilitation borrowers was \$264 in 1940, an increase of 62 percent over the year before they came to the Farm Security Administration for help. The average rehabilitation family in 1940 produced 391 gallons of milk and 391 pounds of meat for home use, and canned a total of 266 quarts of fruits and vegetables.

During the past fiscal year 80,000 families, of whom about 55,000 were tenants, were added to the standard rehabilitation program. In addition to the new loans, Farm Security Administration made supplemental loans amounting to about 50 million dollars to standard borrowers. During the same 12 months about 51 million dollars in principal repayments and 11 million dollars in interest was received on rehabilitation loans. A survey by Farm Security Administration supervisors all over the country has shown that there are still more than 640,000 farm families—about 3 million people—in need of rehabilitation aid today and eligible for it. Aid cannot be given them, however, because of the insufficiency of rehabilitation funds.

AIDS TO REHABILITATION

The family coming to the Farm Security Administration for aid usually needs more than guidance and financial help. If tenants,

they frequently need better leases to guarantee some security of tenure; both owners and tenants often need adjustment of their debt burdens. Most of the families need medical care which they have been unable to afford.

In order to help its borrowers and other low-income farmers fill such needs, Farm Security Administration has provided the following special services:

BETTER LEASES

The Farm Security Administration helps borrowers who are tenants to get long-term written leases, which clearly state the terms of the contract, thus eliminating many misunderstandings between tenants and landlords. Copies of the model lease recommended for Farm Security borrowers can be obtained at the local Farm Security Administration office.

Most tenant families on the rehabilitation program now have written agreements from their landlords. Nearly all of the 55,000 tenant families who came onto the standard program during the past year had written leases.

The Farm Security Administration has helped thousands of tenant and sharecropper families get located on good land before receiving rehabilitation loans. Many tenants applying for aid do not have access to adequate farm land. Farm Security Administration supervisors help them locate good farms to operate. Farm Security cannot make loans to farmers unless they have suitable tenure on land that will produce income enough to support their families and pay their obligations.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT

Heavily debt-burdened farmers invariably operate at a great disadvantage. They are unable to get the normal credit necessary for year-to-year farm production. They are forced to devote their main energies toward getting cash to meet debt obligations—even at the expense of their soil and in competition with their family living.

The Farm Security Administration has set up farm debt adjustment committees in nearly every agricultural county. These committees, composed of local farmers and businessmen, encourage farm debtors and creditors to meet informally and to discuss voluntary adjustments of the debts. Hundreds of foreclosures have been avoided by such adjustments, which include actual debt reductions, lower interest rates, and extension of terms.

The debt adjustment service is available to all farmers, but has been particularly valuable to debt-burdened owners who have turned to the Farm Security Administration for help. Adjustment enables depressed families to put their financial affairs in order so that they have a chance to succeed. Of the 35,000 farm debtors whose obliga-

tions were adjusted by local committees during the past year, about 51 percent became Farm Security Administration rehabilitation borrowers.

Since the beginning of the program 163,000 farmers have had their debts scaled down more than 103 million dollars, or 22 percent. As one result of these adjustments the debtors were able to pay back taxes amounting to about 5½ million dollars.

GRANTS

Direct grants are made to enable extremely poverty-stricken farm families to get needed essentials. Grants are made for three primary purposes: (1) To help families buy food and clothes for themselves and feed for their livestock, when natural disasters such as flood or drought have made their condition critical, a description which refers to distressed families not yet under the loan program; (2) to help migrant farm families get food and medical care between seasons of employment in the fields; and (3) to enable rehabilitation borrowers to gain food, feed, and health needs vital to their security and to their chance for a successful come-back.

Whenever possible farm families are required to do useful work either on public land or their own farms in return for grants. On their own places they might dig storage cellars, repair roofs and porches, install screens, dig wells, and build terraces or other soil conserving structures.

More than a million farm families have received direct grants since the beginning of the program. Nearly half were Farm Security Administration rehabilitation borrowers.

In many neighborhoods where large numbers of families lack facilities such as privies, wells, and screens, and are unable to buy the materials needed to build them, the Farm Security Administration, with grants and advice, helps families set up local associations to make purchases of items necessary to make the living conditions sanitary and healthy.

MEDICAL CARE

Many families who turned to the Farm Security Administration for aid have been in poor health, usually as a result of being ill-fed and having insanitary homes and inadequate medical care. With its emphasis upon home production of good food, the rehabilitation program has overcome most dietary deficiencies among borrower families, and both loans and grants have been used to improve their sanitary facilities. In addition, the Farm Security Administration has collaborated with local physicians in sponsoring county medical care plans through which the families can get doctors' services at a cost within their ability to pay.

In a typical medical care plan each Farm Security Administration family pays in advance into a fund held by a trustee or treasurer. The annual fee ranges from about \$15 to \$45, according to services offered and in some areas according to the size of the family. The pooled money is divided into 12 equal parts, 1 for each month of the year. The families choose their own doctor from among those cooperating in the plan, and the doctor submits his bill to the trustee at the end of each month. The bills are reviewed by a committee of the county medical society.

If there is enough money to meet all bills, each doctor is paid in full. If the month's allocation does not meet the total amount of all the bills submitted, each doctor gets a share prorated according to the size of his claim. If a surplus exists at the end of any month, it is carried to the end of the year and distributed in proportion to proportions made through the year.

This plan has enabled more than 100,000 Farm Security Administration families to get medical care and has assured participating doctors of a substantial payment for their services. In some areas the plan covers dental and hospital services as well. During the last year 157 new associations were formed in 242 counties, bringing the total number of associations to 703 in 881 counties.

Local dental care plans have been organized separately from medical care plans in 14 States. At present 159 such plans are in operation, covering more than 23,000 families, and others are being organized rapidly.

The Farm Security Administration has made a number of studies to determine extent of chronic illness and disability among borrower families.

A total of 9,776 whites and 1,721 Negroes were examined in 21 typical counties in 17 States. Incomplete figures reveal an accumulation of neglected defects and conditions which, if left untreated, will continue to retard the rehabilitation of these families. The material obtained in this study will serve as a basis for further development of the medical care program.

SAFETY EDUCATION

Farm accidents each year cause a tremendous loss in time and money and sometimes loss of life. In a recent survey of rehabilitation borrowers in 5 Midwest States, it was revealed that farm accidents caused 1,552 injuries in a single year. Of these injuries, 48 were permanent disabilities and 60 were fatal. In that year more than 50,000 days were lost by these borrowers and their families, and the medical expense amounted to more than \$60,000. The gross fire loss among these same families amounted to \$538,000, of which 80 percent was covered by insurance.

Because accidents and fires retard rehabilitation, the Farm Security Administration has sponsored a Nation-wide safety program among its borrowers. As part of the campaign for safety, check lists are given each family, providing suggestions about how to eliminate various common farm hazards.

COOPERATIVES IN REHABILITATION

Small farmers usually are the high-cost producers and the low-price sellers. In competition with big commercial farms they are at a distinct disadvantage. They do not have the big machines, the warehouses, the processing plants, and the marketing facilities. Individually, they cannot afford these things.

The obvious answer in this situation is the cooperative. A cooperative enables the small farmer to pool his resources with those of his neighbors, in order to gain at least some of the advantages enjoyed by the big farmers.

Where existing cooperatives are in a position to satisfy their needs, Farm Security Administration borrowers are encouraged to take part in them, as the Farm Security Administration does not sponsor duplicate services. "Participation loans" may be made to enable Farm Security Administration families to pay membership fees or meet other membership requirements. Where a majority of the association's members are Farm Security Administration borrowers, the association must comply with established cooperative principles, thus assuring the members of services and commodities at reasonable cost.

The Farm Security Administration has helped its rehabilitation borrowers and other low-income farmers to take advantage of cooperatives of the following types:

Community services.—Today, scattered all over the country, about 21,100 groups of small farmers are buying and using all kinds of farm equipment together and are jointly operating essential farm services as a result of the Farm Security Administration's community and cooperative services program.

The most popular type of Farm Security Administration-financed co-op is the sire ring. More than one-third of the neighborhood groups have been set up to buy purebred sires which give each member the advantages of tested breeding services for his livestock. Artificial insemination associations have also proved practicable in some areas.

About 18 percent of the groups enable small farmers to get the use of tractors. Six farmers, each owning an equal interest in one efficient machine, possess all the advantages they would have if each had a tractor of his own, but the cost is far less. Each farmer could spread his share of the purchase price over 5 years under the terms of the Farm Security Administration's loan agreement. Hence, the total

cost of owning a \$600 tractor is only \$100 to each member of the six-man group, or about \$20 a year, plus interest at 3 percent on the balance remaining at the end of each year.

In addition to buying tractors and sires, small farmers have used Farm Security Administration co-ops to purchase wagons, plows, harrows, binders, combines, rakes, hoes, threshers, and many other kinds of farm equipment.

Small farmers have also acquired a variety of off-the-farm community facilities, such as potato storage houses and cotton gins, which enable them to do a more efficient job of farming. Farm women, too, have received co-op loans to buy pressure cookers, washing machines, and other household equipment.

During the past year 6,300 new co-op groups were formed under this program. In these groups were 82,250 small farmers who became "bigger" farmers as a result of having better equipment and services and of making better use of their time and their principal resource, the land.

Cooperative associations.—Cooperative associations are different from the small neighborhood groups because they are formal, incorporated organizations with a relatively large number of members. They are really co-op businesses, usually operating off-the-farm services for farmers such as processing plants, storage warehouses, and large buying and marketing facilities. Naturally, these are very important to all farmers who produce goods for the commercial markets.

Up to the end of the 1941 fiscal year, direct loans had been made by the Farm Security Administration to 135 associations in which large numbers of rehabilitation borrowers are members. Typical associations receiving loans operate creameries, home-canning plants, warehouses, and cold-storage lockers. In addition, supplemental advances had been made to enable about 80,000 Farm Security Administration families to join existing cooperative enterprises.

Purchasing associations.—A new Farm Security Administration cooperative activity which gained momentum during the year was the county-wide purchasing and marketing association through which all Farm Security Administration borrowers in a county can buy necessary farm and home needs and sell their surplus produce. These associations are organized where there is no adequate existing cooperative through which Farm Security Administration families can buy and sell. Farm Security Administration borrowers who want the advantage of group prices may start with small neighborhood buying clubs of half a dozen or a dozen families. Neighborhood clubs federate into county associations.

Most of the items purchased are those required in individual farm and home plans. Farm and garden seed, fertilizer, livestock, and pressure cookers are among the supplies frequently bought. The purchases often are paid for out of rehabilitation loans.

The purchasing procedure is simple. To secure group orders, individual borrower families turn over their purchase lists to their neighborhood clubs. The neighborhood lists then are consolidated into a county list. A committee from the association submits the county list, with quality specifications on each item, to local merchants and other dealers, for bidding. Knowing they will be paid in cash without credit losses, that they will be saved much troublesome packing and handling, merchants are able to quote lower prices to the Farm Security Administration families as groups than they could to the families as individuals. Volume purchases through one State association in 1940 saved the members over \$130,000.

Land leasing or purchasing associations.—In areas where land tenure is especially unstable, a number of groups of Farm Security Administration borrowers have formed cooperatives which lease land (usually from banks or insurance companies, county or State governments, or other absentee owners) and, in turn, sublease small tracts as family-type farms to individual members. By this means the association members are enabled to stay on the same farm 5 or 10 years at least, instead of moving annually. The result is better living conditions and fuller community participation as well as improved conservation practices. Also, the associations may adjust farm sizes, increasing small units so they will be economic and self-sufficient, and dividing larger units so they will take care of more families. A few associations, unable to find land to lease, have secured Farm Security Administration loans to buy land outright. But the usual practice is to lease, with an option to buy if the arrangement proves satisfactory to all parties.

Water facilities.—Low-income farmers in the arid and semiarid Western States often are unable to get an adequate water supply because they cannot afford the expense involved. Consequently, three agencies of the Department of Agriculture are cooperating in the development of a program to enable these farmers to establish water facilities such as reservoirs, wells, pump installations, spring developments, water-storage tanks, and means for recharging underground reservoirs. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Soil Conservation Service provide various technical and planning services, and the Farm Security Administration makes loans to enable the families to buy necessary materials and have the necessary development work done on their farms. In addition, the Farm Security Administration assists in farm and home management planning similar to that available under the rehabilitation program. Both a water-facilities loan and a standard rehabilitation loan may be made to the same family.

During the third fiscal year of the water-facilities program, a total of 1,162 water-facilities loans were made to low-income families. Since the start of the program 2,553 loans, totaling \$1,178,300 have been made.

SPECIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

In a number of areas scattered throughout the Nation, the low-income farm families are facing conditions in which they need greater assistance than is provided in the standard rural rehabilitation program. These conditions arise from multiple causes, including drought, exploitation of natural resources, inadequate farm land, erosion, lack of educational opportunities, marketing and transportation difficulties, lack of community facilities, and poor health.

Special rehabilitation programs of several types are being used in these areas. Additional personnel have been assigned and intensive supervision and education work undertaken to enable the low-income families to make maximum use of their resources, to produce for home use, and to build the soil. The Administration believes the foundation for any program to help these families find security on the land lies in group action. Accordingly, the greatest possible effort is being made to develop local leadership and to establish cooperative services and enterprises through which these families may find the answers to their problems.

In 10 scattered counties of noncommercial farming, the special work by the Farm Security Administration is merely an intensification of the standard rehabilitation program, with additional personnel, greater individual assistance to each family, and emphasis on the live-at-home program.

Where the problems of an area are more deep-rooted and plainly beyond the ability of the families themselves to solve, special authorization has been given covering land use adjustments, more flexible financing, and greater supervision. Eleven of these special areas range from a part of 1 county in Eastern Maryland to a 10-county area in New Mexico, and to the Great Lakes cutover area covering more than 60 counties.

Similar programs for extending the standard rehabilitation work to meet special needs are in effect in individual counties. For instance, in the Southern Appalachian region, which covers more than 50 million acres in 7 States and where inadequate land resources is a main problem, more than 20 counties have extra personnel and specially adapted rehabilitation programs. Progress is being made in coordinating the work of other State and Federal agencies to meet specific problems of low-income farm families which have some land but not enough for adequate living. In some counties, these families are receiving needed off-farm employment from Works Progress Administration, in conservation work. The result is a saving for all agencies concerned, State and Federal, and more effective help to the families.

In 11 Negro communities, scattered through the South from Virginia to Oklahoma, the standard program has been adapted to meet the special needs of the farm families. Personnel has been assigned to assist in developing community services and local leader-

ship and to develop group initiative. Proper community influence among the families is proving a most effective aid to rehabilitation.

TENANT PURCHASE

Helping tenant farmers to become farm owners is a further step in enabling farm people to achieve real security.

The tenant purchase program of the Farm Security Administration was authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, which was passed by Congress as a result of a growing national consciousness that tenancy and wage-hand operation were replacing family-type farm ownership as the basic pattern of American agriculture.

Under the Bankhead-Jones program, loans are made to capable tenants, sharecroppers, and day laborers to enable them to buy family-type farms of their own—farms which can be operated with very little, if any, outside labor and which will produce sufficient income to maintain acceptable living standards. Tenant purchase loans are long-term credit, extending for 40 years at 3 percent interest.

These loans are made to cover the costs of land and improvements. The Government's security is protected because the farms are purchased on the basis of their earning capacity, and because the borrowers receive technical advice and assistance in planning and carrying on their farm and home activities. The Government's security is strengthened and the borrower's tenure protected by a variable repayment basis. Under this plan the borrower makes larger payments when his income is high and smaller payments when his income is low. At the end of the fourth year of the program, June 1941, borrowers had made payments to maturities amounting to \$2,935,363, or 96.5 percent of maturities totaling \$3,041,619. In addition, they had made extra payments of \$671,014.

During the past year a total of 8,695 farm families were approved for tenant purchase loans. This brought the total number of tenant-purchase borrowers since the beginning of the program in 1937 to 20,748. These borrowers are widely scattered throughout the United States in areas where tenancy is most prevalent, farm population is heaviest, and good farm land is available at reasonable prices. The size of the average tenant purchase farm is about 133 acres and the average loan has been approximately \$5,600. About 20 applications have been received for every loan that the Farm Security Administration has been able to make out of available funds.

A study of all tenant purchase borrowers for the calendar year 1939 showed that their net worth had increased since the time of their acceptance from an average of \$1,686 to an average of \$2,006, or 19 percent. This study showed that the average amount of the annual

installment plus taxes and insurance was \$32 less than the average annual rental the borrowers had previously paid as tenant operators.

On 9,915 of the farms purchased with tenant purchase loans, new farmhouses were needed and loans were approved for their construction in accordance with plans and specifications worked out by Farm Security Administration engineers. Repairs were needed and loans were approved for 10,279 additional tenant purchase houses, and loans were approved for the construction or repair of 20,048 other farm buildings. Some sort of land improvements were necessary on 17,124 of the farms in order to put them in good shape for successful farming. The average cost of each new house was \$1,383; of repairs to existing houses, \$429; of other buildings, \$533; and of land improvements, \$206.

RESETTLEMENT

Helping drifting farm families to get a new start on new land, assisting slipping families to hold tight and win out without moving, providing shelter for agricultural refugees—these are also Farm Security Administration jobs.

HOMESTEAD PROJECTS

When the Farm Security Administration was established in 1937, it received from predecessor agencies a number of community projects that had been set up in rural areas for the purpose of providing disaster-stricken farm families with opportunity for a new start on new land.

These homestead projects have been completed, or are still being completed, by the Administration. One by one, local associations composed of the residents are taking over project control and operation. Until change-over is completed, the Administration manages the remaining communities. In some, cooperative associations carry on commercial farming and other activities. Today more than 11,000 families numbering over 57,000 persons are living on the 162 Farm Security Administration rural projects. They are located in all parts of the country.

As an outgrowth of this project program, with similar objectives for the low-income participants, there have to date been established a total of 42 cooperative land-leasing and land-purchasing associations which have made similar opportunities available to nearly 5,000 families.

Every Farm Security Administration homestead project is different from the other. Each deals with different problems in different parts of the country. Individual homestead units range from small homesteads for industrial workers to fully developed modern farms. Certain elements are characteristic of all the projects, however. Stability of tenure, good land, reliable advice and assistance in

planning and operating farm and home activities, decent living accommodations and sanitary facilities, new opportunities for community life, and democratic control of the organizations in which the families participate—these are part of the farm project pattern everywhere.

Specific mention should be made of the 101 additional Farm Security Administration-financed cooperative associations with a membership of over 7,500 homestead families. These have opened cooperative channels for purchasing needed goods, supplies, services, and equipment; producing farm products for use and sale; marketing products produced both individually and cooperatively; and developing additional farming facilities on undeveloped land.

In the three main nonfarm projects—the Greenbelt Towns which have been so widely discussed—better living patterns are also being explored by offering the advantages of planned suburban developments to over 2,000 median-income urban families.

In many ways Farm Security Administration homestead projects are pointing the way to a better rural life. For example, until recently, rural housing was virtually a new field for the Government as well as for private industry. The Farm Security Administration has pioneered in developing practical, inexpensive farm buildings. As a result of prefabricating and precutting methods which eliminated waste and required a minimum of labor, the Administration is now building these houses at a cost of about \$1,300 each. Early experiments in project housing is largely responsible for this achievement. Altogether on project and tenant-purchase farms more than 100,000 farmhouses and other farm buildings have been constructed by the Farm Security Administration.

As a result of these accomplishments, the Farm Security Administration was designated recently to carry on several important emergency housing programs in connection with the Nation's defense efforts.

WHEELER-CASE PROGRAM

In the 17 far Western States the resettlement program is expanding under authority of the Wheeler-Case Act, sometimes called the water conservation and utilization program. In the western country development of water resources is just as important as the development of land resources. Ofttimes the lands lying along the rivers are underdeveloped. The dry lands above the valleys are overgrazed or are being depleted as a result of constant cropping to wheat. There are many small cattlemen who need more grazing land, not more water, and many small cash-crop farmers whose land cannot produce adequate crops even with proper irrigation.

For some of these the Wheeler-Case program holds much hope. The fundamental objectives of the program are the rehabilitation of farm families and land-use readjustments. Cooperating in the work

are four Government agencies: The Department of the Interior, the Work Projects Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Department of Agriculture. The Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, is responsible for the construction of the dams, reservoirs, pumping stations, canals, laterals, and drainage. The W. P. A. and the C. C. C. contribute labor and material for construction purposes. The Department of Agriculture, through the Farm Security Administration and with the assistance of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Soil Conservation Service, plans and carries out the development and settlement of the projects, including the selection of families and the provision of rehabilitation loans.

Two types of projects are being undertaken. One is designed to bring virgin land or dry-farm land, otherwise unsuited for profitable farming, under irrigation. The other deals with the extension and improvement of existing irrigation systems to provide supplemental water where there is an inadequate supply.

The first type is based on the idea of double rehabilitation. Farm families living on inadequate dry-farming units will be given first opportunity to settle on the irrigation projects. When these families move, their abandoned holdings can be tied into other inadequate dry-farming units to make up adequate-sized dry-land farms or ranches. Where this principle can be applied, for each farmer who goes onto a Wheeler-Case irrigation project, another farmer is aided by enlargement of his acreage. The public is benefited by a lessened relief load and by increased conservation of basic soil resources.

On the second type of project, where an established irrigation area is provided with supplemental water, the Department of Agriculture attempts to reduce overcrowding and to make available to each family a farm that can yield an adequate living. This is done by purchasing large holdings and subdividing them into family-type farms or by assisting some families to move to other irrigated acreages nearby.

On both types of projects, loans are made through the regular rehabilitation channels of the Farm Security Administration. Farm and home management assistance, with emphasis on home food production, is given to the residents of the projects.

Projects under the water conservation and utilization program are being investigated in most of the 17 Western States. At the end of the fiscal year a total of 9 had been approved, and work had been started on 5. Completion of the approved projects will provide farms for about 1,000 relocated families and will contribute to the readjustment and rehabilitation of at least 3,000 additional families.

MIGRATORY LABOR CAMPS

Most of the Farm Security Administration's effort has been directed toward anchoring people to the land—helping them become secure as independent farmers. But it has also been necessary to deal with the problems of displaced farmers—migrant workers who have lost their foothold on the land as the result of mechanization or natural disaster such as drought. In the changing farm pattern the landless farm family has become a matter of increasing national concern.

The earliest indications of a large migrant problem were found in California, where thousands of refugees from the Dust Bowl were streaming in search of field work at peak seasons. To meet some of the more serious health and sanitary needs of these people, the Farm Security Administration began establishing a number of migratory labor camps—temporary shelters or tent platforms grouped around sanitary facilities and community buildings.

It soon became evident, however, that the "Dust Bowlers" were only a small part of the Nation's half-million migrant families. Displacement—as a result of maladjustments within agriculture—was a chronic and growing problem. At the same time, large mechanized farms and specialty-crop farms were demanding large volumes of peak-season labor. An army of people who had been pushed off the land, in part as a result of the establishment of these same large farms, was moving along definite paths throughout the country, picking up seasonal work as it became available in one area after another.

These people form the most distressed and handicapped group in the entire country—discouraged, homeless, often sick and hungry, jobless most of the time. To help them, the Administration has greatly expanded its camp program. Through it the "refugees" reach at least a minimum standard of decent living while they are on the road.

The Farm Security Administration has developed a number of different techniques to meet the migrants' needs. Mobile camps move from area to area with the harvests. Standard camps are permanently located in areas where there is at least 6 months' work in the harvests.

At the present time there are accommodations for about 15,000 migratory farm families at any one time in Farm Security Administration standard and mobile migratory camps. The completed camps are located in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Texas, Arizona, and Florida. New camps are being built, or are under consideration, in Arkansas, Colorado, Texas, Michigan, and Florida.

Farmers and businessmen in areas in which migratory labor camps have been established have come to regard them as important in maintaining labor supplies and protecting public health.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

In addition to its regular work during the year, the Farm Security Administration has carried on three special jobs in connection with the National Defense Program. They are—

1. Helping to increase production of food for defense.
2. Relocation of farm families displaced by defense industries and Army camps.
3. Housing for defense workers.

FOOD FOR DEFENSE

Thousands of farm families are participating in the Department of Agriculture's Food for Defense program which aims to provide vital foodstuffs for Britain and other nations resisting aggression, and to meet the rising domestic demand for certain foods. The Farm Security Administration's part in this effort has centered on the need for more milk, eggs, pork, and vegetables. Borrower families have been encouraged to produce these foods and the response has been good. In three Southeastern States, for example, Farm Security Administration families raised an additional 5 million baby chicks, 3.2 million of which were potential egg producers, during the fiscal year.

Throughout the Nation, production of milk and pork is being expanded. Farm Security Administration supervisors have made an intensive study of the best methods of producing and handling these foods, and are passing this information along to borrower families through group meetings and farm visits. The major change necessary is, in most cases, simply the expansion of the live-at-home program to a point where borrower families have a surplus of milk, eggs, pork, and vegetables in addition to their own needs.

RELOCATION OF DISPLACED FARM FAMILIES

In the course of the National Defense Program, displacement of farm families from their homes is inevitable. The Army needs hundreds of thousands of acres for proving grounds, maneuver areas, bombing fields, antiaircraft firing ranges, and the like. Decentralization of defense industries and the placing of "danger industries," such as powder and shell-loading plants, in rural areas take additional thousands of acres. So far, the Government has authorized the purchase or lease of more than 4 million acres.

Even in the most sparsely settled areas these acquisitions mean that families have to move out of their homes on short notice—and the acreage acquired is not always in areas with sparse population. At least 12,000 families, at the most conservative estimate, had been displaced by the end of the fiscal year, and as many more may have to leave their homes before the end of this calendar year. Table 4 in the Statistical Appendix shows the acreage of each defense project

and the number of families displaced in each case. The table includes only projects where some families have already been relocated with the assistance of the Administration. It does not include a number of large projects where relocation activities are just getting under way.

The displacement problem is concentrated largely in the South and the Middle West. In nearly every Southern State there is at least one large Army camp. One of the largest is Camp Stewart, near Hinesville, Ga., where about 800 families are being moved from 360,000 acres of Georgia's piny woods. Most of the industrial projects involving displacement have been placed in the Corn Belt States. In one area near Wilmington, Ill., a powder plant and a shell-loading plant are being built on farm land of the very best type.

Where new defense industries are being built, some temporary economic relief is provided by the increased employment in the area. This postpones most of the real relocation problems in the Middle West. The most immediate displacement problems have occurred where training and maneuver areas are taken over and virtually no new employment results. This is true especially in the South, where land is already overcrowded and tenancy is highest.

TYPES OF AID OFFERED

Following is a summary of the various types of aid which the Farm Security Administration has made available to families displaced from defense areas:

1. Survey of the defense area, to determine just how many families are living there and what assistance they will need.

2. Help in finding a new home, through:—

- (a) Collecting in a central relocation office a list of farms and homes available for sale or rent in nearby counties. The office thus acts as a kind of go-between, bringing together the people who want to rent or buy, and the people who have farms they want to lease or sell.

- (b) Buying new land to enable displaced families to reestablish themselves. This is done through associations, incorporated under laws of the individual States, which have authority to borrow money from the Farm Security Administration for the purchase or lease of land, and the making of necessary improvements.

3. Help in moving out of the area, through special cash grants. Many farm people, even if they find a new home, cannot afford to move from one place to another. When a farmer moves, it is an expensive undertaking, especially if he has a great deal of farm equipment and livestock to take with him. To families unable to finance their own removal from the defense area, the Farm Security Administration makes special cash grants to cover the actual expenses of moving.

4. Help in getting started again, after the family has moved, through:—

(a) Cash grants for subsistence expenses—food, clothing, rent, etc.—on a month-to-month basis. These grants are necessary where the family was nearly destitute before having to move, and where the expenses and disruption incident to finding a new home have added to their woes. Grants are especially needed where a family has been living partly off the charity and good will of neighbors, and suddenly finds even this means of support swept away.

(b) Loans to owners to tide them over until they are compensated for their property. Since it is usually several months at least before the purchase of a farmer's land can go through all the necessary legal steps, the landowner often has to move off the defense area before he receives his check from the Government. In cases where delayed payments are working extreme hardship on landowners, the Farm Security Administration makes loans to bridge the gap between removal and payment. These loans involve practically no risk, since each is secured by a Government promise to pay.

(c) Loans to purchase and develop land. These are long-term, low-interest loans to individuals, similar to the loans made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Families displaced from defense areas, who are unable to get adequate credit at reasonable rates from any other source, are eligible for these special land-purchase loans.

(d) Operating loans for families who wish to continue farming on a new place. These are the regular rehabilitation loans of the Farm Security Administration, which may be used for the purchase of materials and equipment needed to carry on modern, balanced farming operations. In many of the defense areas, the Farm Security Administration standard loan program has been considerably expanded to take care of the increased case load resulting from displacement.

All the relocation activities carried on by the Farm Security Administration have been financed by diverting money from regular rural rehabilitation loan and grant programs. To date, no extra funds of any kind have been made available to the Department of Agriculture for relocation work.

(e) Full use of Farm Security Administration's voluntary farm debt adjustment procedure, through which debt-burdened farmers and their creditors are brought together in a friendly atmosphere and a voluntary adjustment of the debts is worked out.

5. Help with livestock and equipment. For families who will continue farming, Farm Security Administration supervisors arrange to board their livestock and store their equipment if there is an interval between the evacuation and the time the family finds a new farm. For families who want to get rid of their livestock and equipment, supervisors arrange for public sales held jointly with others who wish

to sell, thus drawing patronage from an area large enough to assure fair prices, and to keep the local market from being flooded with a surplus of farm goods.

6. Information is provided to farmers on a variety of subjects. In each defense area, a central office is set up, to which farmers can come for information and help. In the case of displaced families, information about employment in new defense industries is one type available.

DEFENSE HOUSING

Under the Lanham Defense Housing Act, approved by the President October 14, 1940, Congress appropriated 150 million dollars to initiate a program of public housing for workers in defense industries, using facilities of existing agencies.

In the course of 5 years of resettlement activity and 3 years of operating the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase program, the Farm Security Administration has handled low-cost construction or repair of approximately 30,000 homes. Because of this experience in the construction of low-cost homes, the Farm Security Administration was asked to help with the building of permanent defense housing under the Lanham Act.

To date, three projects have been allocated to the Administration by the Federal Works Administrator:

1. 200 family units in and near Radford, Va.
2. 150 family units at Pulaski, Va.
3. 1,000 family units at Greenbelt, Md.

On January 16, 1941, the President approved the construction of 200 houses in the Radford area, where a 25-million-dollar powder plant is under construction, 129 of them to be built in the city of Radford and the other 71 to be constructed on farms within commuting distance of the plant.

Construction of the town homes was nearly completed by June 30, 1941, on a 40-acre tract within the corporate limits of Radford, where sanitary sewers, water, and electric power were already available. House construction, utilities, and site grading was being carried out at a total cost of \$324,800 under private contract. The cost of the house structures, some with two bedrooms and some with three, ranges from \$2,600 to \$3,190 per dwelling. All are of frame construction with asbestos exteriors and roofs of composition shingle. Rents range from about \$21 to \$35 a month.

The additional homes are being built on farms which now have substandard housing, and which are on all-weather roads within 20 minutes' driving distance of the powder plant. When the defense emergency has passed, and these dwellings are no longer needed for employees of the powder plant, they can be sold to the families on whose farms they are located.

The Radford plan for the houses on farms is designed to further three objectives:

1. To avoid the construction within the town of a housing development which might become a ghost addition when the defense emergency has passed.

2. To provide for the eventual abandonment of substandard houses on farms in the surrounding area—a kind of rural slum clearance.

3. To enable the Government to get a substantial return on its investment from eventual sale of the houses to farmers as well as from rent paid by defense workers while the plant is in operation.

Construction is under way on 150 additional units in the town of Pulaski, Va., where a bag-loading plant is being constructed to serve the Radford powder factory. Working plans are now being developed for the Pulaski houses. They will be similar to the houses going up within Radford.

Construction of 1,000 additional family units at Greenbelt will more than double the present size of the Government's model town, which now has 885 dwellings. There will be no cost for land acquisition, and basic community and recreational facilities are already available.

Expansion of Greenbelt will make no change in the operation of the present community. The Farm Security Administration will continue with plans for eventual conveyance of the town from Federal to local operation and control.

TEMPORARY HOUSING

The Farm Security Administration is also engaged in a purely temporary or "stopgap" housing program for defense workers. Early in 1941, need for housing grew faster than permanent houses could be built for workers in certain crowded defense areas. The Defense Housing Coordinator requested and Congress approved a 15-million-dollar appropriation in order to meet this.

The plans for the new program contemplated highly mobile housing units which could be placed in a crowded area until already planned permanent housing had been completed, then moved to another area where similar need existed.

The Farm Security Administration is the only agency of the Government that had ever explored the possibilities of mobile housing. As part of its program to provide minimum shelter and sanitary facilities for migrant agricultural workers, the Administration has built and managed 23 mobile camps. Because of this experience the Defense Housing Coordinator recommended that the Farm Security Administration be responsible for the "stopgap program."

For families of defense workers, modern trailers are being provided. For single men, and for married men who come into the defense areas without their families, demountable dormitories are being put up. The details of this program are shown in the Statistical Appendix.

In each locality, sites of temporary housing are being leased for 1 year, and in 23 localities construction of dormitories, demountable houses, and utility buildings for trailer parks has either been completed or is well under way. All construction is being done by private contractors on the basis of competitive bids.

A STRONGER RURAL AMERICA

The vast majority of distressed farm families who have turned to the Farm Security Administration for aid have gone a long way toward improving their status and outlook as a result of the program. Their health is better, their crops are better, their chances for success are better as a result of live-at-home farming, crop diversification, and sound farm and home planning. Their place in the Nation's economy is more certain, and the future of their farm life is brighter.

Altogether, since the beginning of its rehabilitation program, the Farm Security Administration has loaned about 574 million dollars to more than 900,000 needy farm families who could get adequate credit at moderate interest from no other source. The people were poor credit risks as judged by ordinary business standards. Yet, they have already returned nearly 200 million dollars in principal and interest to the Federal Treasury. More than 122,000 borrowers have repaid in full, and it is estimated that at least 80 percent of all loans eventually will be repaid. A large part of the loans in default were made to families in the Great Plains whose farms were scorched relentlessly for many consecutive seasons by the droughts of the last decade.

COST OF REHABILITATION

The cost of the entire Farm Security Administration rehabilitation program, even including the write-off of the sums that seem unlikely to be repaid, is but \$75 a year for each family aided. Included in this cost are such items as maintenance of Washington, regional, State, district, and county offices and personnel, farm and home supervision, processing of loans and all administrative functions. This cost can be contrasted with the \$350 or more per year that admittedly is required to maintain a farm family on direct relief, an expedient which does not even attempt to accomplish permanent rehabilitation.

The saving represented by these figures is especially significant at a time when the Government needs every dollar it can raise. And always present among the results of the Farm Security Administration program is the highly important salvage of rural people themselves, and of their health and their self-confidence, of their abilities and ambition. All these contribute in a large measure to the strength of our democracy.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE 1.—Rural rehabilitation loans and grants to individual farm families; amounts 1934-40, fiscal year 1941; number of farm families receiving loans and/or grants, by States, as of June 30, 1941

State	Loans and grants made				Families receiving loans and/or grants as of June 30, 1941				
	1934-40		1941		1934-41		Receiving grants in addition to loans	Receiving grants only	Total receiving grants
	Loans	Grants	Total	Loans	Grants	Total			
Alabama.....	1,000 dollars 21,428	1,000 dollars 3,556	1,000 dollars 24,984	1,000 dollars 6,816	1,000 dollars 2,001	1,000 dollars 8,817	Number 30,897	Number 37,469	Number 68,366
Arizona.....	1,911	1,441	3,352	513	782	1,295	14,216	10,121	32,582
Arkansas.....	21,405	1,394	22,799	5,014	203	5,217	755	10,876	12,329
California.....	8,205	4,150	12,355	2,055	1,909	3,964	29,577	42,676	91,560
Colorado.....	15,318	2,312	17,630	2,248	409	2,657	3,524	32,977	61,883
Connecticut.....	637	12	649	118	1	119	9,346	5,883	40,782
Delaware.....	152	15	167	52	3	55	64	55	20,584
Florida.....	7,444	1,260	8,704	1,120	114	1,234	157	25	97
Georgia.....	20,344	2,097	22,441	4,917	744	5,661	9,808	17,744	34,352
Idaho.....	7,784	585	8,369	2,054	223	2,277	24,993	16,832	53,766
Illinois.....	9,894	1,272	11,166	1,494	158	1,652	2,732	4,587	11,632
Indiana.....	8,109	231	8,340	1,435	60	1,495	5,223	10,619	29,038
Iowa.....	10,818	745	11,563	1,545	49	1,594	2,467	1,157	15,716
Kansas.....	15,361	7,189	22,550	2,884	366	3,250	4,640	5,331	23,938
Kentucky.....	6,075	1,904	7,979	2,113	269	2,382	14,186	15,844	36,526
Louisiana.....	14,101	1,495	14,596	4,501	269	4,770	9,050	20,152	47,317
Maine.....	7,646	104	7,750	1,434	62	1,496	12,193	2,458	56,919
Maryland.....	896	50	946	305	34	339	1,008	140	4,602
Massachusetts.....	829	30	859	150	4	154	620	206	1,653
Michigan.....	8,093	611	8,704	2,504	156	2,660	179	159	963
Minnesota.....	15,896	2,483	18,379	1,883	293	2,176	4,332	2,523	18,941
Mississippi.....	20,409	1,664	22,073	6,371	640	7,011	12,610	9,608	54,472
Missouri.....	19,183	5,332	24,515	3,054	444	3,498	22,955	35,180	76,505
Montana.....	10,668	5,449	16,117	1,661	513	2,174	26,856	51,418	115,078
Nebraska.....	16,804	7,470	24,274	2,512	886	3,398	5,556	15,807	24,744
Nevada.....	762	13	775	140	14	154	12,297	17,929	36,326
New Hampshire.....	1,359	43	1,402	213	12	225	140	13	153
New Jersey.....	1,664	105	1,769	262	15	277	322	42	364
New Mexico.....	5,334	1,282	6,616	873	473	1,346	552	139	1,492
New York.....	5,639	359	5,998	891	80	971	6,203	3,214	9,417
North Carolina.....	10,331	869	11,200	3,818	376	4,194	1,759	610	2,369
North Dakota.....	12,183	19,985	32,168	1,649	218	1,867	11,176	4,411	15,587
							32,969	19,857	52,826
							8,305		61,131

Ohio.....	9,997	780	10,777	1,628	113	1,741	11,625	893	12,518	27,895	21,950	5,945	4,601	10,546	32,496
Oklahoma.....	21,239	5,376	26,615	6,731	343	7,074	27,970	5,719	33,689	39,669	13,596	26,073	48,206	74,279	87,875
Oregon.....	5,164	486	5,650	1,009	152	1,161	6,173	638	6,811	5,660	3,838	1,822	5,817	7,639	11,477
Pennsylvania.....	3,692	234	3,926	1,016	117	1,133	4,708	351	5,059	6,136	3,882	2,254	2,276	2,530	6,412
Rhode Island.....	241	21	262	23	1	24	264	22	286	230	153	77	93	170	323
South Carolina.....	10,975	1,063	12,038	2,203	417	2,620	13,178	1,480	14,658	18,563	5,625	12,938	8,714	21,652	27,277
South Dakota.....	18,218	21,878	40,096	3,069	994	4,063	21,287	22,872	44,159	41,464	6,166	35,298	20,187	55,485	61,651
Tennessee.....	5,414	454	5,868	1,538	96	1,634	6,952	550	7,502	17,621	10,787	6,834	1,082	7,916	18,703
Texas.....	42,263	3,883	46,146	9,372	844	10,216	51,635	4,727	56,362	70,797	32,815	37,982	18,741	56,723	89,538
Utah.....	6,035	523	6,558	882	121	1,003	6,917	644	7,561	6,562	3,488	3,074	2,234	5,308	8,796
Vermont.....	1,408	48	1,456	234	17	1,251	1,642	65	1,707	1,301	978	323	162	485	1,463
Virginia.....	5,734	243	5,977	1,483	121	1,604	7,217	364	7,581	13,938	11,041	2,897	74	2,971	14,012
Washington.....	7,652	1,187	8,839	1,565	224	1,789	9,217	1,411	10,628	6,069	2,798	3,271	8,129	11,400	14,198
West Virginia.....	4,198	454	4,652	883	93	976	5,081	547	5,628	11,679	7,573	4,106	1,503	5,609	13,182
Wisconsin.....	12,593	3,889	16,482	2,549	271	2,820	15,142	4,160	19,302	37,305	19,711	17,594	30,640	48,234	67,945
Wyoming.....	9,441	1,002	10,443	1,893	167	2,060	11,334	1,169	12,503	6,021	2,680	3,341	2,530	5,871	8,551
Hawaii.....	73	-----	73	106	179	285	179	-----	179	204	203	1	0	1	204
Puerto Rico.....	22	-----	22	136	158	294	158	-----	158	166	166	0	0	0	166
Virgin Islands.....	49	-----	57	• 11	12	23	60	20	80	405	66	339	0	339	405
Total.....	471,090	116,036	587,126	102,930	16,220	119,150	574,020	131,919	705,939	939,317	486,357	452,960	538,175	991,135	1,477,492

TABLE 2.—*Number of farm families with rehabilitation loans from emergency-relief funds outstanding, amount outstanding, amount of maturities, and amount and proportion of maturities collected through June 30, 1941*

State	Loans outstanding		Amount of maturities	Amount of collections ¹	Proportion of maturities collected
	Families	Amounts			
	<i>Number</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Alabama.....	38,003	16,569	8,952	8,256	92.2
Arizona.....	1,637	1,459	1,224	918	74.9
Arkansas.....	36,068	14,048	12,065	9,911	82.1
California.....	6,074	6,940	6,390	4,023	62.9
Colorado.....	9,893	10,805	8,418	5,853	69.5
Connecticut.....	333	307	567	472	83.1
Delaware.....	202	161	78	47	60.6
Florida.....	11,792	5,027	3,569	2,384	66.8
Georgia.....	31,378	14,196	9,005	7,997	88.8
Idaho.....	5,524	6,218	5,069	3,984	78.6
Illinois.....	11,004	6,992	5,538	4,425	79.9
Indiana.....	10,636	5,667	4,771	4,024	84.4
Iowa.....	11,957	6,712	5,888	5,216	88.6
Kansas.....	15,170	12,089	6,853	5,568	81.3
Kentucky.....	21,818	4,595	4,041	3,386	83.8
Louisiana.....	20,989	9,951	8,842	6,788	76.8
Maine.....	2,988	4,836	6,344	4,029	63.5
Maryland.....	1,225	946	525	422	80.4
Massachusetts.....	673	535	688	506	73.5
Michigan.....	9,617	6,642	4,374	3,640	83.2
Minnesota.....	13,891	9,087	6,635	5,745	86.9
Mississippi.....	33,788	15,539	11,600	9,746	84.0
Missouri.....	28,600	13,075	9,615	7,514	78.1
Montana.....	5,749	8,171	6,343	4,521	71.3
Nebraska.....	14,600	12,697	6,503	5,028	77.3
Nevada.....	478	440	525	468	89.2
New Hampshire.....	1,009	944	812	604	74.4
New Jersey.....	956	1,127	1,055	686	65.0
New Mexico.....	5,784	2,707	2,764	2,235	80.9
New York.....	4,471	4,551	3,061	2,173	71.0
North Carolina.....	18,149	7,892	8,211	6,585	80.2
North Dakota.....	33,672	9,789	4,160	2,846	68.4
Ohio.....	15,198	6,803	5,594	3,863	69.1
Oklahoma.....	29,881	16,826	11,103	10,062	90.6
Oregon.....	3,949	3,488	3,492	3,108	89.0
Pennsylvania.....	3,755	3,301	1,681	1,244	74.0
Rhode Island.....	202	158	181	114	62.9
South Carolina.....	14,617	7,089	5,468	4,676	85.5
South Dakota.....	33,015	14,646	5,976	3,983	66.6
Tennessee.....	12,057	2,935	3,509	3,377	96.3
Texas.....	52,736	24,593	24,987	20,842	83.4
Utah.....	5,613	4,049	3,587	2,804	78.1
Vermont.....	985	869	814	757	93.1
Virginia.....	10,866	3,769	3,616	2,797	77.3
Washington.....	4,566	5,112	5,182	4,048	78.1
West Virginia.....	8,207	3,067	2,359	1,795	76.1
Wisconsin.....	13,787	7,219	5,925	5,397	91.1
Wyoming.....	4,356	7,413	4,697	3,727	79.3
Hawaii.....	113	156	27	33	120.4
Puerto Rico.....	0	154	3	4	129.0
Virgin Islands.....	403	56	11	3	25.2
Total.....	622,434	332,417	252,697	202,634	80.2

¹ Collections include prepayments on unmatured principal amounting to \$11,801,769 and interest payments amounting to \$21,670,233.

TABLE 3.—Tenant purchase loans: Counties designated for loans, number of applicants, and borrowers, amount of loans, average loan, amount matured, and amount collected, by States, as of June 30, 1941

State	Fiscal years 1938, 1939, and 1940						Fiscal year 1941				Cumulative as of June 30, 1941	
	Counties designated for loans	Applicants	Borrowers	Amount of loans approved ¹	Average loan	Counties designated for loans	Applicants	Borrowers	Amount of loans approved	Average loan	Amount matured, principal and interest	Amount collected, principal and interest ²
Alabama	57	37,221	1,090	4,505,139	4,133	58	14,906	837	3,220,930	3,848	149,627	192,835
Arizona	2	209	12	86,488	7,207	2	136	6	60,040	10,008	2,050	1,485
Arkansas	70	23,807	813	3,638,318	4,475	71	7,319	586	2,555,373	4,361	150,498	167,734
California	7	1,432	83	687,204	8,280	10	755	49	474,749	9,689	22,499	24,957
Colorado	9	1,302	66	623,040	9,440	15	837	35	378,429	10,812	24,366	28,398
Connecticut	4	82	7	49,537	7,077	4	57	2	18,535	9,268	1,285	1,284
Delaware	2	263	18	87,536	4,863	3	109	10	61,007	6,101	1,949	2,040
Florida	13	2,591	108	442,516	4,097	20	3,303	81	321,582	3,970	11,034	14,183
Georgia	99	30,682	1,187	4,696,134	3,956	129	15,422	910	3,329,204	3,658	207,049	242,647
Idaho	6	882	31	298,256	9,621	9	207	21	204,738	9,749	12,897	16,054
Illinois	25	5,184	230	2,367,905	10,295	42	3,171	158	1,628,702	10,308	120,450	139,167
Indiana	19	2,254	148	1,399,457	9,456	26	1,663	109	969,751	8,897	89,906	99,368
Iowa	31	4,814	272	2,512,709	9,238	51	4,011	197	1,733,357	8,799	175,886	199,922
Kansas	21	2,488	176	1,539,362	8,746	30	1,405	128	1,117,432	8,730	55,048	69,897
Kentucky	51	6,573	254	2,011,048	7,918	87	4,243	177	1,196,391	6,759	119,447	132,661
Louisiana	62	9,995	530	2,746,466	5,182	62	4,878	385	1,970,757	5,119	63,119	72,775
Maine	3	828	18	66,893	3,716	4	241	9	45,039	5,004	859	825
Maryland	8	419	56	345,317	6,166	12	441	34	226,640	6,666	7,111	7,259
Massachusetts	2	99	6	31,211	5,202	4	119	6	34,096	5,683	7,788	974
Michigan	14	830	104	837,712	8,055	23	793	80	576,012	7,200	57,379	65,427
Minnesota	21	2,724	196	1,642,194	8,379	27	1,788	131	1,125,965	8,595	118,378	129,101
Mississippi	82	21,360	1,135	4,650,521	4,097	82	7,976	730	3,315,787	4,542	90,537	115,167
Missouri	38	10,988	366	2,418,542	6,608	58	6,018	291	1,648,438	5,665	144,119	168,895
Montana	4	484	27	271,343	10,050	6	214	19	180,655	9,508	15,508	16,788
Nebraska	16	2,212	148	1,456,141	9,839	24	1,172	104	1,029,930	9,903	74,174	81,677
Nevada	1	60	3	27,050	9,017	2	14	1	8,000	8,000	1,994	1,994
New Hampshire	2	85	4	24,141	6,035	3	86	3	17,498	5,833	283	0
New Jersey	5	295	23	183,938	7,997	7	158	11	92,740	8,431	4,381	4,400
New Mexico	3	545	22	188,782	8,581	5	365	14	130,069	9,291	13,971	16,225
New York	10	2,098	104	559,668	5,381	15	1,119	68	387,142	5,693	12,089	10,494
North Carolina	100	15,746	691	3,339,936	4,833	100	8,301	630	2,676,968	4,249	124,725	151,586
North Dakota	11	1,556	112	745,167	6,653	17	960	80	540,004	6,750	37,957	40,636
Ohio	26	2,879	204	1,702,299	8,345	41	2,577	144	1,142,051	7,931	102,045	118,999

¹ Includes \$77,570 supplemental loans from 1941 funds to prior-year borrowers.

² Includes \$671,014 extra payments.

TABLE 3.—Tenant purchase loans: Counties designated for loans, number of applicants, and borrowers, amount of loans, average loan, amount matured, and amount collected by States, as of June 30, 1941—Continued

State	Fiscal years 1938, 1939, and 1940					Fiscal year 1941					Cumulative as of June 30, 1941	
	Counties designated for loans	Applicants	Borrowers	Amount of loans approved ¹	Average loan	Counties designated for loans	Applicants	Borrowers	Amount of loans approved	Average loan	Amount matured, principal and interest	Amount collected, principal and interest ²
	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Oklahoma-----	66	13,915	504	3,239,071	6,427	76	7,993	378	2,242,330	5,932	179,722	221,311
Oregon-----	7	560	32	283,422	8,857	10	321	21	187,104	8,910	7,352	7,379
Pennsylvania-----	21	2,231	163	1,040,089	6,381	32	1,911	109	619,284	5,681	25,076	27,325
Rhode Island-----	1	38	2	8,883	4,441	2	5	1	5,850	5,850	0	0
South Carolina-----	46	13,977	718	3,012,289	4,195	46	5,181	511	2,125,610	4,160	123,815	141,701
South Dakota-----	11	1,106	113	859,351	7,605	18	1,042	83	621,386	7,487	42,672	45,260
Tennessee-----	95	17,685	472	2,879,907	6,101	95	10,216	322	1,554,992	4,829	145,919	190,277
Texas-----	118	27,338	1,045	6,960,785	6,661	172	17,816	604	4,801,481	7,949	332,930	426,740
Utah-----	4	488	18	133,134	7,396	4	261	8	70,190	8,774	4,667	4,727
Vermont-----	2	93	10	69,974	6,997	4	263	10	46,074	4,607	100	100
Virginia-----	49	5,422	256	1,455,853	5,687	63	2,762	182	916,945	5,038	68,000	83,014
Washington-----	8	1,674	46	351,238	7,636	10	601	27	239,329	8,864	8,791	9,592
West Virginia-----	16	1,518	93	573,283	6,164	31	1,282	83	353,362	4,257	29,814	37,151
Wisconsin-----	17	1,511	126	990,929	7,865	23	804	99	692,317	6,993	35,410	44,366
Wyoming-----	2	238	14	117,775	8,412	3	149	6	62,674	10,446	6,567	6,365
Hawaii-----	3	555	100	499,410	4,994	4	195	72	423,436	5,881	9,079	16,732
Puerto Rico-----	1	4,667	97	476,860	4,916	1	1,400	133	708,156	5,324	8,297	8,483
Total-----	1,291	286,103	12,053	69,134,223	5,736	1,643	146,966	8,695	48,088,540	5,531	3,041,619	3,606,377

¹ Includes \$77,570 supplemental loans from 1941 funds to prior-year borrowers.

² Includes \$671,014 extra payments.

TABLE 4.—Statement of project development based on obligations to June 30, 1941

RECAPITULATION BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

State and project	Family units planned or completed	Area	Cost	Other development cost	Total capital investment
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Community projects.....	6,001	416,818.62	10,458,521.46	33,322,061.28	43,780,582.74
Subsistence projects.....	1,191	30,892.50	795,183.42	6,102,792.77	6,897,976.19
Suburban projects.....	2,595	12,718.00	3,405,537.24	32,758,118.03	36,163,655.27
Stranded group.....	1,233	37,417.65	847,451.44	14,648,583.84	15,496,035.28
Scattered farms.....	4,853	546,535.65	15,774,231.04	20,508,582.95	36,282,813.99
Subtotal.....	15,873	1,044,382.42	31,280,924.60	107,340,138.87	138,621,063.47
Migratory labor camps.....	15,069	8,067.84	854,317.41	13,853,104.42	14,707,421.83
Water conservation and utilities ¹	560	43,905.63	756,354.40	4,741.81	761,096.21
Defense projects ²	³ 7,105	30,059.32	491,916.00	5,353,825.19	5,845,741.19
Subtotal.....	22,734	82,032.79	2,102,587.81	19,211,671.42	21,314,259.23
Grand total.....	38,607	1,126,415.21	33,383,512.41	126,551,810.29	159,935,322.70

COMMUNITY-TYPE PROJECTS

Alabama:					
Bankhead Farms.....	100	2,097.68	52,998.13	999,859.87	1,052,858.00
Cahaba.....	287	810.80	107,308.82	2,666,816.06	2,774,124.88
Gee's Bend Farms.....	101	10,188.08	123,805.23	284,386.37	408,191.60
Greenwood Homesteads.....	83	401.67	20,083.50	807,952.56	828,036.06
Mount Olive Homesteads.....	75	512.50	39,048.22	581,321.17	620,369.39
Palmerdale Homesteads.....	102	689.83	56,847.30	882,017.78	938,865.08
Prairie Farms.....	34	3,169.00	77,644.99	123,290.90	200,935.89
Skyline Farms.....	181	13,184.95	96,191.11	1,107,577.06	1,203,768.17
Arizona:					
Arizona Part-time Farms.....	91	555.73	76,962.40	479,528.97	556,491.37
Casa Grande Valley Farms.....	60	4,327.00	336,907.47	457,954.48	794,861.95
Arkansas:					
Biscoe Farms.....	77	4,398.16	130,451.31	238,769.26	369,220.57
Chicot Farms.....	241	13,800.00	127,764.38	909,238.37	1,037,002.75
Clover Bend Farms.....	93	4,995.00	164,200.00	288,830.21	453,030.21
Desha Farms.....	88	4,418.00	154,560.10	333,093.15	487,653.25
Kelso Farms.....	0	7,582.00	37,911.55	258.38	38,169.93
Lake Dick.....	97	4,523.00	126,000.00	539,941.43	665,941.43
Lakeview.....	141	8,164.00	196,912.17	697,402.67	894,314.84
Lonoke Farms.....	57	2,954.00	100,450.00	141,032.63	241,482.63
Plum Bayou.....	200	9,854.00	386,000.00	1,227,103.08	1,613,103.08
St. Francis River Farms.....	86	3,956.00	122,000.00	362,072.88	484,072.88
Townes Farms.....	37	1,921.00	75,000.00	97,477.50	172,477.50
Trumann Farms.....	57	2,224.00	80,360.00	176,705.56	257,065.56
Miller Farms.....		1,625.55	60,000.00		60,000.00
Chickasaw Farms.....		2,391.82	80,000.00		80,000.00
Pulaski Homestead Association, Inc.....		3,029.00	67,500.00	12,500.00	80,000.00
Florida:					
Escambia.....	81	13,072.94	64,646.20	499,315.97	563,962.17
Cherry Lake Farms.....	305	(⁴)	(⁴)	15,720.00	15,720.00
Georgia:					
Irwinville.....	105	12,749.54	166,726.31	752,660.96	919,387.27
Briar Patch Farms.....	22	7,456.00	58,539.45	238,658.63	297,198.08
Flint River Farms.....	146	12,634.34	260,128.20	458,139.88	718,268.08
Wolf Creek.....	24	2,249.36	26,435.97	228,600.52	255,036.49
Kentucky:					
Sublimity Farms.....	66	583.00	51,200.00	395,210.14	446,410.14
Louisiana:					
Mounds Farms.....	149	11,896.00	290,066.40	577,919.34	867,985.74
Terrebonne.....	73	6,247.00	145,178.60	381,796.27	526,974.87
Transylvania Farms.....	163	9,702.00	329,271.50	555,105.62	884,377.12
Michigan:					
Ironwood Homesteads.....	132	1,539.00	162,650.00	1,207,640.79	1,370,290.79
Saginaw Valley Farms.....	33	8,925.00	269,255.45	53,883.32	323,138.77
Minnesota:					
Albert Lea Homesteads.....	14	80.00	4,300.00	42,000.00	46,300.00

¹ Includes only State corporation and Federal Security Administration obligations and not amount obligated of Bureau of Reclamation funds reserved for use by Federal Security Administration.

² Includes only those obligations incurred by Defense Relocation Corporations as of June 30, 1941, and not entire loan from Federal Security Administration.

³ The 7,105 defense-project units consist of: 3,988, houses; 2,634, trailers; 50, demountable trailers; 83, dormitories housing 5,474 people; 350 demountable houses.

⁴ Prior cost not obtainable.

TABLE 4.—Statement of project development based on obligations to June 30, 1941—
Continued

COMMUNITY-TYPE PROJECTS—Continued

State and project	Family units planned or com- pleted	Area	Cost	Other develop- ment cost	Total capital investment
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Mississippi:					
Hinds Farms.....	81	5,413.00	62,470.93	202,231.15	264,702.08
Lucedale Farms.....	93	5,743.98	137,743.27	321,612.33	459,355.60
Mileston Farms.....	110	9,350.00	324,998.72	495,803.72	820,802.44
Tupelo Suburban Gardens.....	0	155.00	23,688.50	5,358.82	29,047.32
Missouri:					
LaForge Farms.....	101	6,706.00	315,027.30	439,933.20	754,960.50
Security Farms.....		8,194.80	316,587.50	773,037.00	1,089,624.50
Montana:					
Kinsey Flats.....	80	10,456.85	96,904.85	630,871.50	727,776.35
Nebraska:					
Fairbury Farmsteads.....	11	163.00	13,750.00	62,438.20	76,188.20
Falls City Farmsteads.....	10	515.00	53,762.00	48,011.42	101,773.42
Grand Island Farmsteads.....	10	159.00	13,083.00	53,313.18	66,396.18
Kearney Farmsteads.....	10	432.00	40,963.00	51,311.86	92,274.86
Loup City Farmsteads.....	11	792.00	33,842.00	59,969.32	93,811.32
Scottsbluff Farmsteads.....	23	642.66	88,106.40	133,679.66	221,786.06
South Sioux City Farmsteads.....	22	299.30	32,992.60	78,796.43	111,789.03
Two Rivers.....	40	1,570.00	169,499.67	370,462.22	539,961.89
New Mexico:					
Bosque Farms.....	42	2,421.00	80,087.52	586,604.30	666,691.82
Dona Ana.....	5	207.00	20,690.00	10,610.00	31,300.00
North Carolina:					
Pembroke Farms.....	75	9,297.39	314,595.84	290,211.78	604,807.62
Penderlea Homesteads.....	195	9,883.26	86,247.86	2,186,912.02	2,273,159.88
Roanoke Farms.....	311	18,031.54	496,286.46	1,706,507.93	2,202,794.39
Scuppernong Farms.....	127	11,308.57	310,322.46	483,841.57	794,164.03
North Dakota:					
Burlington Project.....	35	2,477.61	50,393.82	147,613.87	198,007.69
South Carolina:					
Ashwood Plantation.....	161	11,506.64	467,636.67	1,451,773.38	1,919,410.05
Orangeburg Farms.....	80	8,007.18	201,626.83	318,859.69	520,486.52
Saluda Garden Homes.....	0	167.00	3,643.86	17,707.15	21,351.01
Tiverton Farms.....	29	1,766.50	13,800.00	71,844.73	85,644.73
South Dakota:					
Sioux Falls.....	14	821.00	99,000.00	119,722.93	218,722.93
Texas:					
Nacogdoches Farms.....	1	2,499.00	60,000.00	17,968.84	77,968.84
Ropesville Farms.....	76	16,223.00	320,286.12	320,700.05	640,986.17
Sabine Farms.....	80	7,986.00	72,073.91	351,304.89	423,378.80
Sam Houston Farms.....	86	4,979.00	175,263.38	420,221.69	595,485.07
Wichita Valley Farms.....	91	5,543.65	206,358.67	720,692.27	927,050.94
Woodlake Community.....	101	7,209.62	117,918.94	527,905.91	645,824.85
McLennan Farms.....	20	2,724.00	228,834.19	91.50	228,925.69
Lehman Farms.....	60	37,159.20	371,592.00		371,592.00
Virginia:					
Shenandoah Homesteads.....	160	6,890.92	301,728.43	734,443.39	1,036,171.82
Wisconsin:					
Drummond Project.....	32	81.00	830.00	252,820.61	253,650.61
Monroe County Retirement Homesteads.....	6	53.00	2,660.00	15,871.35	18,531.35
Northern Pine Retirement Homesteads.....	9	8.00	920.00	19,198.37	20,118.37
West Bend Farm.....	2	68.00	7,000.00	21.27	7,021.27
Total community-type proj- ects.....	6,001	416,818.62	10,458,521.46	33,322,061.28	43,780,582.74

SUBSISTENCE-HOMESTEADS-TYPE PROJECTS

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Alabama:					
Tuskegee Homesteads.....	0	74.00	\$17,702.40	\$887.60	\$18,590.00
Arizona:					
Phoenix Homesteads.....	25	36.00	7,388.00	87,279.95	94,667.95
California:					
El Monte Homesteads.....	100	100.00	50,000.00	242,476.81	292,476.81
San Fernando Homesteads.....	40	40.00	13,743.30	88,321.93	102,065.23
Colorado:					
Denver Homesteads.....	3	496.41	103,702.55	16,393.39	120,095.94
Florida:					
Jacksonville Homesteads.....	0	173.52	18,513.66	809.21	19,322.87
Georgia:					
Piedmont Homesteads.....	50	15,268.88	89,493.66	563,208.02	652,701.68

TABLE 4.—Statement of project development based on obligations to June 30, 1941—
Continued

SUBSISTENCE-HOMESTEADS-TYPE PROJECTS—Continued

State and project	Family units planned or completed	Area	Cost	Other development cost	Total capital investment
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Illinois:					
Lake County Homesteads.....	53	529.88	47,194.97	510,452.50	557,647.47
Southern Illinois Homesteads....	0	912.00	26,949.03	42,731.00	69,680.03
Indiana:					
Decatur Homesteads.....	48	79.82	8,086.87	149,193.07	157,279.94
Iowa:					
Granger Homesteads.....	50	223.96	27,995.00	187,827.78	215,822.78
Minnesota:					
Austin Acres.....	44	216.00	10,310.88	202,916.99	213,227.87
Duluth Homesteads.....	84	1,219.00	28,073.10	955,911.20	983,984.30
Mississippi:					
Hattiesburg Homesteads.....	24	128.33	2,379.20	72,902.57	75,281.77
Magnolia Homesteads.....	25	233.00	5,225.00	68,331.46	73,556.46
McComb Homesteads.....	20	223.00	2,200.00	89,252.52	91,452.52
Richton Homesteads.....	26	7,751.00	23,259.00	189,076.98	212,335.98
Tupelo Homesteads.....	35	170.58	3,908.57	134,738.55	138,647.12
New York:					
Monroe County Homesteads....	2	240.70	38,240.60	4,779.93	43,020.53
Ohio:					
Mahoning Garden Homesteads..	0	223.12	28,144.59	18,133.12	46,277.71
Oklahoma:					
Tulsa County Homesteads.....	1	100.73	11,496.31	3,527.21	15,023.52
South Carolina:					
Greenville Homesteads.....	0	230.00	13,692.46	6,690.30	20,382.76
La France Homesteads.....	0	115.70	6,076.21	433.50	6,509.71
Texas:					
Beauxart Gardens.....	50	205.00	12,300.00	130,727.62	143,027.62
Dalworthington Gardens.....	80	594.56	37,134.85	288,577.50	325,712.35
Houston Gardens.....	100	320.00	44,217.59	239,350.51	283,568.10
Three Rivers Gardens.....	50	159.82	13,170.40	149,773.03	162,943.43
Wichita Gardens.....	62	223.49	17,435.22	170,092.63	187,527.85
Virginia:					
Aberdeen Gardens.....	159	463.00	58,950.00	1,322,098.31	1,381,048.31
Washington:					
Longview Homesteads.....	60	141.00	28,200.00	165,897.58	194,097.58
Total subsistence homesteads..	1,191	30,892.50	795,183.42	6,102,792.77	6,897,976.19

SUBURBAN PROJECTS

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Maryland:					
Greenbelt.....	890	3,371.00	556,632.15	13,145,185.02	13,701,817.17
Ohio:					
Greenhills.....	1,065	5,944.00	1,619,528.00	10,235,112.26	11,854,640.26
Wisconsin:					
Greendale.....	640	3,403.00	1,229,377.09	9,377,820.75	10,607,197.84
Total suburban projects.....	2,595	12,718.00	3,405,537.24	32,758,118.03	36,163,655.27

STRANDED GROUP PROJECTS

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
New Jersey:					
Jersey Homesteads.....	206	1,378.98	105,060.00	3,298,206.90	3,403,266.90
Pennsylvania:					
Westmoreland Homesteads.....	255	1,462.55	130,260.05	2,385,980.16	2,516,240.21
Tennessee:					
Cumberland Homesteads.....	262	27,813.81	339,653.86	2,927,691.24	3,267,345.10
West Virginia:					
Arthurdale.....	165	1,594.82	69,815.41	2,673,641.90	2,743,457.31
Red House.....	150	2,282.89	70,066.89	1,417,030.54	1,487,097.43
Tygart Valley Homesteads.....	195	2,884.60	132,595.23	1,946,033.10	2,078,628.33
Total stranded-group projects..	1,233	37,417.65	847,451.44	14,648,583.84	15,496,035.28

TABLE 4.—Statement of project development based on obligations to June 30, 1941—
Continued

SCATTERED-FARMS-TYPE PROJECTS

State and project	Family units planned or completed	Area	Cost	Other development cost	Total capital investment
Alabama:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Alabama Farm Tenant Security	96	11,121.00	241,422.79	345,888.08	587,310.87
Alabama Scattered Farms	28	5,716.88	61,450.00	107,196.14	168,646.14
Coffee Farms	299	55,298.91	521,123.12	1,366,848.71	1,887,971.83
West Central Alabama Farms	0	157.00	1,200.00	4,322.00	5,522.00
Arkansas:					
Arkansas Farm Tenant Security	67	4,509.86	146,739.00	357,544.39	504,283.39
Central and Western Arkansas Valley Farms	85	7,347.01	154,981.83	204,051.55	359,033.38
Northwest Arkansas Farms	44	3,130.90	108,712.00	105,971.40	214,683.40
California:					
Mendocino Resettlement Project	4	465.00	14,025.00	11,150.00	25,175.00
California Scattered Farms	1	79.63	1,626.60	60.00	1,686.60
Colorado:					
Colorado Scattered Farms	1	15.61	1,102.00	1,008.60	2,110.60
Las Animas Farms	0	159.00	1,750.00		1,750.00
San Luis Valley Farms	86	9,474.69	197,290.25	845,944.41	1,043,234.66
Western Slope Farms	103	7,030.37	350,741.95	709,799.92	1,060,541.87
Florida:					
Florida Scattered Farms	69	8,183.00	100,695.12	289,595.50	390,290.62
Georgia:					
Georgia Farm Tenant Security	106	11,003.00	222,250.31	443,857.96	666,108.27
Georgia Scattered Farms	7	1,069.00	17,717.76	6,755.25	24,473.01
Greene County Project	125	19,493.00	195,215.00	121,104.26	316,319.26
Idaho:					
Boundary Farms	37	8,104.00	324,747.27	459,436.67	784,183.94
Idaho Scattered Farms	87	1,279.00	109,793.00	86,091.48	195,884.48
Indiana:					
Wabash Farms	122	7,531.00	528,690.80	701,424.60	1,230,115.40
Rehabilitation Demonstration Farms	2	361.00	6,385.00	422.74	6,807.74
Kansas:					
Kansas Scattered Farms	7	1,036.00	43,925.00	23,095.11	67,020.11
Northeastern Kansas Farms	26	1,738.00	151,685.11	87,754.56	239,439.67
Kentucky:					
Christian-Trigg Farms	106	8,296.00	427,897.67	542,623.12	970,520.79
Louisiana:					
Louisiana Farm Tenant Security	111	7,166.11	233,540.67	378,390.01	611,930.68
Maine:					
State of Maine Farms	66	7,029.00	139,150.00	238,589.46	377,739.46
Michigan:					
Au Sable Area	1	4,436.00	18,786.06	2,263.82	21,049.88
Cheboygan Farms	3	323.00	7,540.00	8,318.41	15,858.41
Corporation Farms and Real Estate	18	911.00	28,513.38	18,075.24	46,588.62
Johannesburg Farms	15	1,598.00	49,820.00	34,923.21	84,743.21
Potato warehouses	0	1.00	101.00	33,467.17	33,568.17
Southern Michigan Farms	73	6,419.00	329,538.00	224,495.20	554,033.20
Minnesota:					
Beltrami Island Farms	214	25,010.56	278,826.00	214,774.01	493,600.01
Central Minnesota Farms	106	15,142.00	730,485.00	297,627.07	1,028,112.07
Ethan Allen	4	640.00	8,200.00	5,500.00	13,700.00
Minnesota Scattered Farms	3	165.00	978.00	3,000.00	3,978.00
Thief River Falls Farms	111	17,104.00	272,690.00	629,410.46	902,100.46
Mississippi:					
Mississippi Farm Tenant Security	303	15,138.09	772,674.33	1,040,125.62	1,812,799.95
Mississippi Rehabilitation Farms	0	80.00	220.00	74.10	294.10
Northeast Mississippi Farms	118	9,277.00	140,291.26	399,702.04	539,993.30
Missouri:					
Osage Farms	86	8,686.13	425,005.60	506,727.36	931,732.96
Rehabilitation Demonstration Farms	45	4,571.85	91,349.00	56,163.04	147,512.04
Montana:					
Fairfield Bench Farms	129	12,722.00	425,677.30	729,784.03	1,155,461.33
Milk River Farms	163	19,127.87	360,691.50	1,650,752.93	2,011,444.43
Sun River Valley Farms		(⁶)	(⁶)	431,200.00	431,200.00
Nebraska:					
Central Nebraska Farms	0	960.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
Republican Valley Farmsteads	1	88.00	7,000.00	154.19	7,154.19

⁶ Department of the Interior public-domain land.

TABLE 4.—Statement of project development based on obligations to June 30, 1941—
Continued

SCATTERED-FARMS-TYPE PROJECTS—Continued

State and project	Family units planned or completed	Area	Cost	Other development cost	Total capital investment
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
New Mexico:					
El Pueblo Grazing Project.....	0	26,464.00	58,910.00	19,922.86	78,832.86
New Mexico Farms.....	22	1,114.00	69,973.32	117,954.76	187,928.08
New Mexico Scattered Farms....	2	116.00	4,728.15	13.50	4,741.65
Silver City Farms.....	4	332.00	8,441.00	39.85	8,480.85
New York:					
Finger Lakes Farms.....	55	5,742.00	181,815.00	243,228.32	425,043.32
New York Valley Farms.....	34	3,698.00	133,718.00	137,229.30	270,947.30
North Carolina:					
North Carolina Farm Tenant Security.....	96	7,521.00	282,458.35	270,346.36	552,804.71
North Carolina Scattered Farms..	41	9,737.00	211,129.50	72,971.35	284,100.85
Wolf Pit Farms.....	33	4,120.00	157,395.99	117,097.52	274,493.51
North Dakota:					
North Dakota Scattered Farms....	2	372.98	8,703.92	3,337.76	12,041.68
Red River Valley Farms.....	140	28,042.62	843,501.75	558,811.67	1,402,313.42
Ohio:					
Scioto Farms.....	190	12,235.52	1,060,530.25	868,577.38	1,929,107.63
Oklahoma:					
Eastern Oklahoma Farms.....	71	6,033.00	282,413.63	272,409.75	554,823.38
101 Ranch Farms.....	40	5,324.00	278,949.45	199,471.22	478,420.67
Oklahoma Farm Tenant Security.....	55	4,748.00	272,946.26	206,906.12	479,852.38
Oregon:					
Yamhill Farms.....	104	6,404.00	537,614.72	771,741.38	1,309,356.10
Pennsylvania:					
Northampton Farms.....	6	737.00	104,280.00	44,738.71	149,018.71
Pennsylvania Farms.....	37	3,795.00	141,300.00	114,661.06	255,961.06
South Carolina:					
Allendale Farms.....	117	1,395.00	209,397.32	390,659.33	600,056.65
South Carolina Farm Tenant Security.....	55	6,509.00	182,029.59	266,669.20	448,698.79
South Carolina Scattered Farms..	22	1,544.00	32,350.90	35,546.03	67,896.93
South Dakota:					
Eastern South Dakota Farms....	39	5,988.00	253,659.10	166,855.11	420,514.21
Spearfish.....	2	2,031.00	30,000.00	2,233.51	32,233.51
Tennessee:					
Goodlettsville.....	0	176.00	15,360.00	-----	15,360.00
Tennessee Farm Tenant Security.....	142	10,784.41	344,380.58	561,473.17	905,853.75
Texas:					
Fannin Farms.....	38	4,252.00	108,908.94	157,184.82	266,093.76
Mexia Colony.....	0	1,375.00	60,500.00	4,089.44	64,589.44
Texas Farm Tenant Security....	111	12,027.00	528,074.17	461,210.51	989,284.68
Utah:					
Sevier Valley Farms.....	18	1,269.20	92,155.03	70,010.15	162,165.18
Widtsoe Resettlement Project....	14	1,689.91	66,820.00	21,074.00	87,894.00
Grouse Creek Grazing Project....	0	19,773.54	50,000.00	-----	50,000.00
Virginia:					
Colonial Acres.....	0	181.00	4,442.04	113.10	4,555.14
Washington:					
Snohomish Farms.....	44	2,739.00	299,401.84	193,367.15	492,768.99
Washington Scattered Farms....	129	5,839.00	152,554.00	135,534.97	288,088.97
Wisconsin:					
Central Wisconsin Farms.....	73	6,782.00	354,100.00	187,266.82	541,366.82
Lakewood-Crandon Farms.....	24	2,076.00	62,175.00	82,465.50	144,640.50
Langlade and Oneida Project....	0	4,159.00	21,919.56	24.47	21,944.03
Wisconsin Scattered Farms.....	5	200.00	4,350.00	5,062.98	9,412.98
Vulcan Corporation.....	0	15.00	600.00	-----	600.00
Wyoming:					
Riverton Farms.....	10	(⁵)	(⁵)	22,820.00	22,820.00
Total scattered farm-type projects.....	4,853	546,535.65	15,774,231.04	20,508,582.95	36,282,813.99

⁵ Department of the Interior public-domain land.

TABLE 4.—Statement of project development based on obligations to June 30, 1941—Continued

MIGRATORY-LABOR CAMPS

State and project	County	Family units				Land		Other develop- ment cost	Total capital investment
		Labor homes	Tent plat- forms	Shelters	Total	Area	Cost		
Arizona:		No.	No.	No.	No.	Acres	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Aqua Fria	Maricopa	36	---	315	351	116.06	5,783.29	339,813.50	345,596.79
Eleven Mile Corner	Pinal	48	78	215	341	482.31	25,600.00	399,674.24	425,274.34
Yuma	Yuma	36	15	285	336	154.421	23,250.00	354,438.10	377,688.10
Arizona (Mobiles (3))	Yuma	---	600	---	600	---	---	85,652.05	85,652.05
Arkansas:									
Springdale	Washington	---	---	200	200	39.97	3,500.00	76,394.11	79,894.11
California:									
Arvin	Kern	68	98	105	271	103.439	13,263.30	410,987.47	424,250.77
Indio	Riverside	40	185	---	225	160.00	29,600.00	305,590.32	335,190.32
Shafter	Kern	64	219	---	283	77.78	23,334.00	385,276.42	408,610.42
Brawley	Imperial	75	---	---	75	39.933	6,388.80	254,930.78	261,319.58
Westley	Stanislaus	42	153	59	254	101.225	10,122.50	203,359.81	213,482.31
Thornton	San Joaquin	30	---	105	135	348.58	72,110.80	233,354.57	305,465.37
Tulare	Tulare	78	64	306	448	76.00	13,413.85	406,683.10	420,096.95
Gridley	Butte	24	158	39	221	151.18	30,760.05	142,402.73	162,402.33
Winters	Yolo	24	172	---	196	107.93	21,682.40	214,641.51	245,401.56
Yuba City	Sutter	84	---	268	352	271.03	21,682.40	460,780.93	482,463.33
Mineral King	Tulare	18	---	---	18	529.12	120,111.76	136,956.79	257,068.55
Windsor	Sonoma	---	131	---	131	66.00	8,371.09	87,595.49	95,966.58
Firebaugh	Fresno	36	---	309	345	384.92	23,037.35	392,583.78	415,621.13
California Mobile	Fresno	---	1,200	---	1,200	---	---	191,896.03	191,896.03
Marysville	Yuba	---	185	---	185	53.452	3,516.37	139,885.91	143,402.28
Ceres	Stanislaus	50	---	---	50	60.00	13,665.00	140,110.84	153,775.84
Woodville	Tulare	73	32	281	386	160.579	18,485.00	447,747.99	466,232.99
Kingsburg	Tulare	---	---	---	---	31.759	4,783.28	3,486.35	8,269.63
Colorado:									
Palisade	Mesa	---	210	---	210	(⁶)	(⁶)	145,950.46	145,950.46
Florida:									
Osceola	Palm Beach	45	---	284	329	74.923	11,322.00	460,239.63	471,561.63
Okeechobee	Palm Beach	82	---	506	588	189.984	18,400.00	851,332.61	869,732.61
Pahokee	Palm Beach	30	---	158	188	49.92	7,500.00	245,196.80	252,696.80
Everglades	Palm Beach	13	---	310	323	59.898	6,800.00	301,786.16	308,586.16
Pompano	Broward	---	---	316	316	81.406	2,400.00	270,321.36	272,721.36
Canal Point	Palm Beach	26	---	150	176	72.25	9,360.00	288,697.01	298,057.01
South Dade	Dade	18	---	178	196	80.4	300.00	276,215.55	276,515.55
Redland	Dade	28	---	160	188	70.06	10,000.00	271,228.29	281,228.29

TABLE 4.—Statement of project development based on obligations to June 30, 1941—
Continued

WATER-CONSERVATION AND UTILITIES PROJECTS

State and project	Family units planned or completed	Area	Cost	Other development cost	Total capital investment
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Colorado: Mancos Farms.....					
Montana: Buffalo Rapid Farms.....	220	17,345.00	121,416.40	1.01	121,417.41
Saco Divide Farms.....					
Nebraska: Mirage Flats.....	130	11,488.37	325,287.00	1,003.80	326,290.80
Sheridan.....					
North Dakota: Buford-Trenton Farms.....	140	13,428.41	158,826.00	382.00	159,208.00
South Dakota: Angostura Farms.....					
Rapid Valley Farms.....					
Utah: Newton Farms.....					
Wyoming: Eden Valley Farms.....	70	1,643.85	150,825.00	3,355.00	154,180.00
Total water-conservation and utilities projects.....	560	43,905.63	756,354.40	4,741.81	761,096.21

DEFENSE PROJECTS

Federal Works Agency:					
Maryland:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Greenbelt defense housing.....	1,000			25,000.00	25,000.00
Virginia:					
Pulaski defense housing.....	150	47.66	14,500.00	428,075.00	442,575.00
Radford defense housing.....	200	59.37	10,773.00	467,015.07	477,788.07
Total, Federal Works Agency...	1,350	107.03	25,273.00	920,090.07	945,363.07
Temporary defense housing: ³					
California:					
Paso Robles defense..... trailers..	74			17,900.00	17,900.00
San Diego defense..... do.....	500			882,461.86	882,461.86
Do..... dormitories.....	14				
Vallejo defense					
demountable houses.....	200			280,507.68	280,507.68
Do..... dormitories.....	13				
Connecticut:					
Hartford defense..... do.....	6				
Do..... demountable houses.....	150			396,817.32	396,817.32
New London defense					
dormitories.....	6			122,955.21	122,955.21
Iowa:					
Burlington defense..... trailers..	375			99.75	99.75
Maryland:					
Aberdeen defense..... dormitories..	4			83,258.05	83,258.05
Baltimore defense..... do.....	5				
Do..... trailers.....	200			317,077.31	317,027.31
New York:					
Sidney defense..... dormitories.....	2			35,714.46	35,714.46
North Carolina:					
Wilmington defense..... trailers.....	325			379,262.91	379,262.91
Ohio:					
Ravenna defense					
demountable trailers.....	50				
Do..... dormitories.....	10				
Do..... trailers.....	350			305.00	305.00
Pennsylvania:					
Bethlehem defense..... do.....	160			167,006.73	167,006.73
Erie defense..... do.....	200			228,372.40	228,372.40
Tennessee:					
Nashville defense..... do.....	450				
Do..... dormitories.....	4			544,252.29	544,252.29
Texas:					
Orange defense..... do.....	4			115,566.57	115,566.57
Virginia:					
Portsmouth defense..... do.....	8			90,762.25	90,762.25
Washington:					
Bremerton defense..... do.....	7			177,202.75	177,202.75
Total, temporary defense housing.....	3,117			3,839,472.54	3,839,472.54

¹ Water system valued at \$120,125. included in the land cost.³ Land leased.² Consists of 2,634 trailers; 83 dormitories; 350 demountable houses; 50 demountable trailers.

TABLE 4.—Statement of project development based on obligations to June 30, 1941—
Continued

DEFENSE PROJECT—Continued

State and project	Family units planned or completed	Area	Cost	Other development cost	Total capital investment
Defense Relocation Corporation:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Alabama:					
Alabama Relocation Corporation...	300	3, 120. 00	71, 645. 00	84, 658. 09	156, 303. 09
Georgia:					
Hinesville Relocation Corporation.....	245	17, 518. 00	184, 650. 00	184, 464. 71	369, 114. 71
Illinois:					
Illinois Relocation Corporation.....	283	-----	-----	3, 488. 50	3, 488. 50
Indiana:					
Indiana Relocation Corporation.....	205	-----	-----	2, 480. 96	2, 480. 96
Iowa:					
Iowa Relocation Corporation.....	143	-----	-----	2, 125. 60	2, 125. 60
Louisiana:					
Louisiana Alluvial Farms, Inc.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi:					
Mississippi Alluvial Farms, Inc.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tallahatchie.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri:					
Missouri Relocation Corporation.....	543	-----	-----	3, 707. 43	3, 707. 43
North Carolina:					
North Carolina Relocation Corporation.....	500	-----	10, 500. 00	85, 690. 00	96, 190. 00
Ohio:					
Ohio Relocation Corporation.....	154	-----	-----	1, 997. 66	1, 997. 66
South Carolina:					
Palmetto Farms, Inc.....	300	8, 029. 84	185, 348. 00	69, 766. 65	255, 114. 65
Tennessee:					
Milan Relocation Corporation.....	500	577. 60	12, 500. 00	76, 145. 14	88, 645. 14
Virginia:					
Virginia Relocation Corporation.....	500	103. 00	2, 000. 00	79, 737. 84	81, 737. 84
Total, Defense Relocation Corporation.....	3, 813	29, 348. 44	466, 643. 00	594, 262. 58	1, 060, 905. 58
Total defense projects.....	8, 280	29, 455. 47	491, 916. 00	5, 353, 825. 19	5, 845, 741. 19

TABLE 5.—*Statistics for the Farm Debt Adjustment Program, by States, from September 1, 1935, through June 30, 1941*

State	Cases adjusted for:		Total cases adjusted	Indebtedness		Reduction		Average reduction per case ¹	Local taxes paid
	FSA families	Others		Prior to adjustment	Following adjustment	Amount	Per cent		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Alabama.....	7,417	691	8,108	6,203,908	4,796,643	1,407,265	22.7	174	24,472
Arizona.....	670	324	994	2,103,078	1,944,502	158,576	7.5	160	25,617
Arkansas.....	4,065	4,233	8,298	12,650,259	8,586,007	4,064,252	32.1	490	174,075
California.....	1,306	1,020	2,326	14,896,397	12,800,127	2,096,270	14.1	901	90,786
Colorado.....	2,361	350	2,711	6,758,017	4,924,058	1,833,959	27.1	676	66,405
Connecticut.....	207	297	504	4,173,208	3,666,057	507,151	12.2	1,006	55,948
Delaware.....	137	129	266	822,331	639,901	182,430	22.2	686	3,815
Florida.....	1,057	1,661	2,718	9,539,162	5,039,248	4,499,914	47.2	1,656	121,634
Georgia.....	3,553	1,267	4,820	6,383,207	5,385,670	997,537	15.6	207	89,721
Idaho.....	1,174	932	2,106	15,427,158	9,513,810	5,913,348	38.3	2,808	103,027
Illinois.....	3,051	1,295	4,346	19,005,166	14,274,722	4,730,444	24.9	1,088	140,797
Indiana.....	3,563	1,135	4,698	11,210,978	9,764,470	1,446,508	12.9	308	89,052
Iowa.....	3,311	4,040	7,351	46,118,362	37,511,001	8,607,361	18.7	1,171	301,584
Kansas.....	4,467	1,478	5,945	20,027,201	14,114,747	5,912,454	29.5	995	153,451
Kentucky.....	852	1,074	1,926	6,707,729	5,323,719	1,384,010	20.6	719	29,089
Louisiana.....	4,805	1,478	6,283	8,078,862	5,970,640	2,108,222	26.1	336	121,020
Maine.....	1,497	322	1,819	9,195,879	7,333,688	1,862,191	20.2	1,024	60,924
Maryland.....	514	497	1,011	5,513,539	4,277,855	1,235,684	22.4	1,222	49,236
Massachusetts.....	457	328	785	5,465,847	5,065,750	400,097	7.3	510	79,298
Michigan.....	1,260	507	1,767	3,967,525	3,142,863	824,662	20.8	467	45,909
Minnesota.....	2,176	1,377	3,553	13,486,254	9,769,297	3,716,957	27.6	1,046	127,426
Mississippi.....	4,387	2,021	6,408	8,456,242	6,969,735	1,486,507	17.6	232	123,141
Missouri.....	5,693	1,796	7,489	13,673,700	10,682,826	2,990,874	21.9	399	53,364
Montana.....	1,378	225	1,603	4,807,948	3,598,081	1,209,867	25.2	755	76,711
Nebraska.....	5,483	2,166	7,649	25,236,598	18,664,045	6,572,553	26.0	859	315,128
Nevada.....	68	6	74	497,910	388,390	109,520	22.0	1,480	7,965
New Hampshire.....	170	60	230	887,171	751,609	135,562	15.3	589	15,500
New Jersey.....	436	196	632	4,006,873	3,415,931	590,942	14.7	935	48,621
New Mexico.....	1,434	639	2,073	3,845,093	2,620,792	1,224,301	31.8	591	31,814
New York.....	1,590	923	2,513	12,884,353	10,922,659	1,961,694	15.2	781	88,607
North Carolina.....	2,630	1,015	3,645	5,751,320	4,668,863	1,082,457	18.8	297	110,011
North Dakota.....	2,316	1,349	3,665	14,232,725	9,615,423	4,617,302	32.4	1,260	376,510
Ohio.....	4,590	1,214	5,804	10,790,706	9,521,603	1,269,103	11.8	219	91,943
Oklahoma.....	4,539	2,801	7,340	18,939,414	15,243,232	3,696,182	19.5	504	302,797
Oregon.....	979	212	1,191	6,682,976	5,440,135	1,242,841	18.6	1,044	94,336
Pennsylvania.....	1,268	1,141	2,409	10,285,591	8,715,434	1,570,157	15.3	652	172,332
Rhode Island.....	79	25	104	556,453	547,318	9,135	1.6	88	3,480
South Carolina.....	2,258	411	2,669	2,657,671	2,122,041	535,630	20.2	201	47,942
South Dakota.....	4,055	3,478	7,533	25,787,099	14,588,452	11,198,647	43.4	1,487	610,914
Tennessee.....	1,243	1,075	2,318	4,608,295	4,151,128	457,167	9.9	197	80,076
Texas.....	9,313	4,961	14,274	42,021,487	32,864,166	9,157,321	21.8	642	596,596
Utah.....	682	490	1,172	4,892,399	4,247,482	644,917	13.2	550	79,458
Vermont.....	349	91	440	2,322,597	1,832,998	489,599	21.1	1,113	24,032
Virginia.....	1,374	542	1,916	4,981,023	3,739,252	1,241,771	24.9	648	27,507
Washington.....	1,144	902	2,046	14,441,236	9,278,928	5,162,308	35.7	2,523	51,850
West Virginia.....	722	875	1,597	4,784,772	3,900,409	884,363	18.5	554	68,976
Wisconsin.....	1,571	778	2,349	9,704,983	6,445,906	3,259,077	33.6	1,387	72,491
Wyoming.....	1,373	275	1,648	7,571,841	5,340,068	2,231,773	29.5	1,354	68,752
Hawaii.....	6	0	6	12,561	4,564	7,997	63.7	1,333	0
Puerto Rico.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	2109,030	54,102	2163,132	493,055,104	374,126,245	118,928,859	24.1	729	5,594,140

¹ The wide variation in average reduction per case is due to the inclusion of group cases.² Includes 116 group cases, which directly benefited 15,721 farmers.

TABLE 6.—Number of group medical care units¹ in each State by type of service offered and plan of operation, whether fee-for-service or capitation, showing number of counties represented, the membership and its distribution by type of service, the average annual membership fee paid for the different combinations of service, and the percentage relationship of this fee to the average annual net income of Farm Security Administration borrowers, as of June 30, 1941

Region and State	Type of service ²	Plan of operations	Number of units	Number of counties	Membership		Percent of families by type of service	Average annual income ³	Average annual membership fee	
					Families	Persons			Amt.	Percent of income
U. S. Total			703	881	104, 224	545, 673	100. 0			
	1	Fee	98	147	13, 483	72, 961	13. 9	660. 00	15. 16	2. 29
		Capitation	3	3	784	4, 465		456. 00	16. 70	3. 66
		Individual	5	5	178	705		721. 00	16. 92	2. 35
	1, 2	Fee	123	146	10, 143	49, 502	10. 0	805. 00	24. 01	2. 98
		Capitation	1	1	284	1, 540		1, 084. 00	25. 00	2. 31
	1, 2, 3	Fee	105	130	14, 932	76, 277	15. 7	587. 00	28. 32	1. 82
		Capitation	8	8	1, 412	7, 475		671. 00	21. 15	3. 15
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	119	138	26, 063	142, 507	28. 6	428. 00	18. 59	4. 34
		Capitation	18	19	3, 692	18, 440		376. 00	17. 45	4. 64
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Fee	74	108	9, 846	50, 515	9. 5	636. 00	29. 37	4. 62
	1, 2, 3, 5	do	21	39	3, 467	17, 216	3. 4	591. 00	23. 14	3. 92
		Capitation	2	2	141	821		1, 075. 00	45. 16	4. 20
	1, 2, 4	Fee	3	4	285	1, 570	. 3	562. 00	20. 63	3. 67
	1, 2, 5	do	3	3	224	1, 103	. 2	669. 00	20. 56	3. 07
	1, 3	do	25	30	3, 677	17, 808	3. 5	602. 00	15. 33	2. 55
	1, 3, 4	do	1	1	229	1, 129	. 2	596. 00	16. 00	2. 68
	1, 3, 5	do	3	3	578	3, 005	. 6	692. 00	17. 73	2. 56
	1, 4	do	56	58	10, 031	52, 446	12. 4	446. 00	16. 92	3. 79
		Capitation	21	21	2, 943	16, 007		437. 00	16. 42	3. 76
	1, 4, 5	Fee	9	10	980	5, 133	1. 0	602. 00	19. 22	3. 19
		Capitation	1	1	76	395		443. 00	14. 04	3. 17
	1, 5	Fee	2	2	322	1, 648	. 3	682. 00	14. 92	2. 19
	2, 3	do	2	2	454	3, 005	. 4	537. 00	3. 88	. 72
Region I total			11	46	1, 597	7, 841	100. 0	1, 046		
	1	Fee	8	42	1, 269	6, 291	79. 5		16. 65	1. 57
	1, 2, 3	do	2	2	199	936	12. 5		29. 65	2. 83
	1, 2	do	1	2	129	614	8. 0		18. 60	1. 78
New Hampshire total	1	do	1	2	41	189	100. 0	1, 154. 00	17. 76	1. 54
New Jersey total	1	do	1	19	397	1, 839	100. 0	974. 00	17. 04	1. 75
New York total			3	4	328	1, 550	100. 0	920. 00		
	1, 2, 3	Fee	2	2	199	936	60. 6		29. 65	3. 22
	1, 2	do	1	2	129	614	39. 4		18. 60	2. 02
Pennsylvania total	1	do	5	7	390	1, 932	100. 0	960. 00	17. 98	1. 87
Vermont total	1	do	1	14	441	2, 331	100. 0	1, 271. 00	19. 44	1. 53
Region III total			111	116	7, 519	36, 499	100. 0	712. 00		
	1	Fee	1	1	49	261	3. 0		22. 68	3. 19
		Individual	5	5	178	705			16. 92	2. 38
	1, 2	Fee	104	109	7, 250	35, 229	96. 4		22. 69	3. 19
	1, 2, 4	do	1	1	42	304	. 6		26. 00	3. 65
Illinois total	1, 2	do	9	10	643	3, 111	100. 0	797. 00	23. 00	2. 89
Indiana total			5	6	207	1, 114	100. 0	743. 00		
	1	Fee	1	1	49	261	23. 7		22. 68	3. 05
	1, 2	do	4	5	158	853	76. 3		23. 09	3. 11
Iowa	1, 2	do	3	3	335	1, 483	100. 0	826. 00	23. 44	2. 84

¹ Exclusive of 38 separate medical care units in homestead projects, covering 4,217 families.

² Type of service: 1, physicians'; 2, surgeons'; 3, hospital; 4, drug; 5, dental.

³ Average annual income for United States total of families receiving different types of service has been estimated from the state average annual income of those families. Average annual income for each region is also estimated from the State average annual incomes of the families making up the regional total of families.

TABLE 6.—Number of group medical care units in each State by type of service offered and plan of operation, whether fee-for-service or capitation, showing number of counties represented, the membership and its distribution by type of service, the average annual membership fee paid for the different combinations of service, and the percentage relationship of this fee to the average annual net income of Farm Security Administration borrowers, as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Region and State	Type of service	Plan of operation	Number of units	Number of counties	Membership		Percent of families by type of service	Average annual income	Average annual membership fee	
					Families	Persons			Amt.	Percent of income
Missouri total			54	56	3,492	16,943	100.0	625.00		
	1	Individual	3	3	70	303	2.0		27.75	4.44
	1, 2	Fee	50	52	3,380	16,336	96.8		23.00	3.68
	1, 2, 4	do	1	1	42	304	1.2		26.00	4.16
Ohio total			40	41	2,842	13,848	100.0	784.00		
	1	Individual	2	2	108	402	3.8		26.09	3.33
	1, 2	Fee	38	39	2,734	13,446	96.2		22.12	2.82
Region IV total			77	102	7,912	45,609	100.0	756.25		
	1	Fee	48	58	5,757	33,627	72.8		15.01	1.98
	1, 2, 3	do	13	20	899	5,026	11.4		19.50	2.58
	1, 2, 3, 4	do	4	5	442	2,477	5.6		24.43	3.23
	1, 3	do	4	9	201	1,197	2.5		20.58	2.72
	1, 4	do	3	4	200	1,114	2.5		18.59	2.46
	1, 5	do	1	1	101	549	1.3		15.00	1.98
	1, 4, 5	do	4	5	312	1,619	3.9		16.18	2.14
Kentucky total			3	3	277	1,582	100.0	787.00		
	1	Fee	2	2	147	833	53.1		14.41	1.83
	1, 2, 3	do	1	1	130	749	46.9		15.70	1.99
North Carolina total			33	38	4,362	26,144	100.0	778.00		
	1	Fee	32	36	4,260	25,634	97.7		14.77	1.90
	1, 2, 3, 4	do	1	2	102	510	2.3		21.96	2.82
Tennessee total			17	20	1,508	7,721	100.0	710.00		
	1	Fee	11	13	1,031	5,250	68.4		14.98	2.11
	1, 4	do	2	2	115	621	7.6		17.85	2.51
	1, 4, 5	do	3	4	261	1,301	17.3		14.20	2.00
	1, 5	do	1	1	101	549	6.7		15.00	2.11
Virginia total			17	34	1,359	8,073	100.0	705.00		
	1	Fee	3	7	319	1,910	23.5		18.66	2.65
	1, 2, 3	do	6	13	422	2,478	31.1		16.27	2.31
	1, 2, 3, 4	do	2	2	281	1,677	20.7		25.17	3.57
	1, 3	do	4	9	201	1,197	14.8		20.58	2.92
	1, 4	do	1	2	85	493	6.3		19.60	2.78
	1, 4, 5	do	1	1	51	318	3.8		26.32	3.73
West Virginia total			7	7	406	2,089	100.0	845.00		
	1, 2, 3	Fee	6	6	347	1,799	85.5		24.86	2.94
	1, 2, 3, 4	do	1	1	59	290	14.5		25.20	2.98
Region V total			181	187	33,285	182,419	100.0	362.80		
	1	Fee	13	15	1,109	6,185	3.9		13.88	3.83
		Capitation	1	1	202	1,321			16.54	4.56
	1, 2, 3	Fee	26	29	3,975	21,437	13.3		14.15	3.90
		Capitation	3	3	422	2,429			15.38	4.24
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	86	86	20,302	112,046	71.0		15.91	4.39
		Capitation	15	15	3,340	16,575			16.22	4.47
	1, 2, 3, 5	Fee	4	4	618	3,520	1.9		15.35	4.23
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	5	5	498	2,866	1.5		17.76	4.90
	1, 4	do	18	18	1,775	9,714	6.6		14.67	4.04
		Capitation	6	7	438	2,508			15.50	4.27
	1, 4, 5	Fee	1	1	76	418	.4		15.84	4.37
		Capitation	1	1	76	395			14.04	3.87
	2, 3	Fee	2	2	454	3,005	1.4		3.88	1.07

TABLE 6.—Number of group medical care units in each State by type of service offered and plan of operation, whether fee-for-service or capitation, showing number of counties represented, the membership and its distribution by type of service, the average annual membership fee paid for the different combinations of service, and the percentage relationship of this fee to the average annual net income of Farm Security Administration borrowers, as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Region and State	Type of service	Plan of operations	Number of units	Number of counties	Membership		Percent of families by type of service	Average annual income	Average annual membership fee	
					Families	Persons			Amt.	Percent of income
Alabama, total-----			40	40	14,675	79,020	100.0	249.00	-----	-----
	1, 2, 3, 4-----	Fee----- Capitation--	32 8	32 8	12,397 2,278	67,208 11,812	100.0	-----	16.35 16.76	6.57 6.73
Georgia, total-----			117	121	15,055	82,384	100.0	443.00	-----	-----
	1-----	Fee-----	10	10	795	4,384	5.3	-----	13.21	2.98
	1, 2, 3-----	do----- Capitation--	23 2	26 2	3,557 315	18,971 1,823	25.7	-----	13.95 15.34	3.15 3.46
	1, 2, 3, 4-----	Fee----- Capitation--	48 6	48 6	6,901 925	38,959 4,033	52.0	-----	15.08 15.05	3.40 3.40
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5-----	Fee-----	4	4	383	2,255	2.6	-----	18.52	4.18
	1, 2, 3, 5-----	do-----	4	4	618	3,520	4.1	-----	15.35	3.47
	1, 4, 5-----	do----- Capitation--	1 1	1 1	76 76	418 395	1.0	-----	15.84 14.04	3.58 3.17
	1, 4-----	Fee----- Capitation--	14 4	14 5	1,144 265	6,120 1,506	9.3	-----	14.16 15.40	3.20 3.48
South Carolina, total-----			20	20	3,235	19,121	100.0	537.00	-----	-----
	1-----	Fee-----	1	1	222	1,332	13.1	-----	15.99	2.98
	1, 2, 3-----	Capitation-- Fee-----	1 3	1 3	202 418	1,321 2,466	16.2	-----	16.54 15.89	3.08 2.96
	1, 2, 3, 4-----	Capitation-- Fee-----	1 5	1 5	107 882	606 5,046	31.5	-----	15.50 16.16	2.89 3.01
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5-----	Capitation-- Fee-----	1 1	1 1	137 115	730 611	3.6	-----	15.17 15.24	2.82 2.84
	1, 4-----	do-----	1	1	115	611	3.6	-----	15.24	2.84
	1, 4-----	do----- Capitation--	3 2	3 2	525 173	3,002 1,002	21.6	-----	15.60 15.67	2.91 2.92
	2, 3-----	Fee-----	2	2	454	3,005	14.0	-----	3.88	.72
Florida, total-----			4	6	320	1,894	100.0	476.00	-----	-----
	1-----	Fee-----	2	4	92	469	28.8	-----	14.71	3.09
	1, 4-----	do-----	1	1	106	592	33.1	-----	15.58	3.27
	1, 2, 3, 4-----	do-----	1	1	122	833	38.1	-----	16.82	3.53
Region VI, total-----			146	148	29,372	149,434	100.0	502.10	-----	-----
	1-----	Fee-----	23	24	4,789	24,064	18.3	-----	14.93	2.97
	1, 2-----	Capitation-- Fee-----	2 3	2 3	582 278	3,144 1,413	.9	-----	16.76 17.01	3.33 3.39
	1, 3-----	do-----	21	20	3,476	16,611	11.8	-----	15.03	2.99
	1, 4-----	do----- Capitation--	36 15	37 15	8,056 2,505	41,618 13,499	36.0	-----	17.83 16.58	3.55 3.30
	1, 2, 3-----	Fee----- Capitation--	35 2	35 2	6,795 572	33,993 2,860	25.1	-----	16.48 15.07	3.28 3.00
	1, 2, 4-----	Fee-----	1	2	130	662	.4	-----	24.00	4.78
	1, 3, 4-----	do-----	1	1	229	1,129	.8	-----	16.00	3.19
	1, 2, 3, 4-----	do-----	3	3	754	4,127	2.6	-----	21.03	4.19
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5-----	do-----	1	1	206	1,099	.7	-----	14.88	2.96
	1, 4, 5-----	do-----	1	1	284	1,478	1.0	-----	22.56	4.49
	1, 2, 3, 5-----	do-----	2	2	716	3,737	2.4	-----	15.98	3.18
Arkansas, total-----			60	59	11,624	57,214	100.0	596.00	-----	-----
	1-----	Fee-----	1	1	234	941	2.0	-----	19.20	3.22
	1, 2, 3-----	do----- Capitation--	32 2	32 2	6,295 572	31,473 2,860	59.0	-----	16.51 15.07	2.77 2.53
	1, 3-----	Fee-----	21	20	3,476	16,611	29.9	-----	15.03	2.52
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5-----	do-----	1	1	206	1,099	1.8	-----	14.88	2.50
	1, 2, 3, 4-----	do-----	1	1	256	1,164	2.2	-----	15.84	2.66
	1, 2, 3, 5-----	do-----	1	1	356	1,837	3.1	-----	15.40	2.58
	1, 3, 4-----	do-----	1	1	229	1,129	2.0	-----	16.00	2.68

TABLE 6.—Number of group medical care units in each State by type of service offered and plan of operation, whether fee-for-service or capitation, showing number of counties represented, the membership and its distribution by type of service, the average annual membership fee paid for the different combinations of service, and the percentage relationship of this fee to the average annual net income of Farm Security Administration borrowers, as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Region and State	Type of service	Plan of operation	Number of units	Number of counties	Membership		Percent of families by type of service	Average annual income	Average annual membership fee	
					Families	Persons			Amt.	Percent of income
Louisiana, total			30	30	6,046	30,269	100.0	465.00		
	1	Fee	20	20	4,235	21,534	70.0		15.37	3.31
	1, 2, 3	do	3	3	500	2,520	8.3		16.06	3.45
	1, 4	do	6	6	1,241	6,107	21.7		17.60	3.78
		Capitation	1	1	70	408			16.92	3.64
Mississippi, total			56	59	11,702	61,651	100.0	428.00		
	1	Fee	2	3	320	1,589	7.7		19.17	4.48
		Capitation	2	2	582	3,144			16.76	3.92
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	2	2	498	2,963	4.3		23.70	5.54
	1, 2, 3, 5	do	1	1	360	1,800	3.1		16.56	3.87
	1, 2, 4	do	1	2	130	662	1.1		24.00	5.61
	1, 4	do	30	31	6,815	35,511	79.0		17.87	4.18
		Capitation	14	14	2,435	13,091			16.57	3.87
	1, 4, 5	Fee	1	1	284	1,478	2.4		22.56	5.27
	1, 2	do	3	3	278	1,413	2.4		17.01	3.97
Region VII, total			53	85	7,479	37,696	100.0	611.00		
	1, 2, 3, 5	Fee	3	3	319	1,523	4.3		30.00	4.91
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	50	82	7,160	36,173	95.7		30.88	5.05
Kansas total			24	28	2,970	14,919	100.0	619.00	28.09	4.54
	1, 2, 3, 5	Fee	3	3	319	1,523	10.7		30.00	4.91
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	21	25	2,651	13,396	89.3		31.48	5.15
Nebraska total	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	28	43	4,008	20,473	100.0	593.00	30.72	5.03
South Dakota total	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	1	14	501	2,304	100.0	707.00	33.00	5.40
Region VIII total			48	49	5,865	29,699	100.0	682.00		
	1	Fee	4	4	381	1,919	6.5		18.72	2.74
	1, 2	do	2	2	114	515	1.9		20.47	3.00
	1, 2, 3	do	6	7	584	2,996	10.0		22.06	3.23
	1, 2, 3, 4	do	6	6	747	3,907	12.7		23.02	3.37
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	9	9	1,172	6,165	20.0		23.90	3.50
	1, 2, 3, 5	do	10	10	1,423	6,768	24.3		25.33	3.71
	1, 2, 4	do	1	1	113	604	1.9		14.76	2.16
	1, 3, 5	do	3	3	578	3,005	9.9		17.73	2.60
	1, 4, 5	do	3	3	308	1,638	5.2		20.06	2.94
	1, 2, 5	do	3	3	224	1,103	3.8		20.56	3.01
	1, 5	do	1	1	221	1,099	3.8		14.88	2.18
Oklahoma total			22	22	3,283	16,559	100.0	692.00		
	1	Fee	1	1	76	395	2.3		16.80	2.43
	1, 2, 3	do	2	2	295	1,482	9.0		23.97	3.46
	1, 2, 3, 4	do	3	3	496	2,547	15.1		24.09	3.48
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	4	4	598	2,965	18.2		24.92	3.60
	1, 2, 3, 5	do	5	5	819	3,943	25.0		25.30	3.66
	1, 2, 4	do	1	1	113	604	3.4		14.76	2.13
	1, 3, 5	do	3	3	578	3,005	17.6		17.73	2.56
	1, 4, 5	do	3	3	308	1,618	9.4		20.06	2.90
Texas total			26	27	2,582	13,140	100.0	669.00		
	1	Fee	3	3	305	1,524	11.8		19.20	2.87
	1, 2	do	2	2	114	515	4.4		20.47	3.06
	1, 2, 3	do	4	5	289	1,514	11.2		20.11	3.01
	1, 2, 3, 4	do	3	3	251	1,360	9.7		20.92	3.13
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	5	5	574	3,200	22.2		22.83	3.41
	1, 2, 5	do	3	3	224	1,103	8.7		20.56	3.07
	1, 2, 3, 5	do	5	5	604	2,825	23.4		25.37	3.79
	1, 5	do	1	1	221	1,099	8.6		14.88	2.22

TABLE 6.—Number of group medical care units in each State by type of service offered and plan of operation, whether fee-for-service or capitation, showing number of counties represented, the membership and its distribution by type of service, the average annual membership fee paid for the different combinations of service, and the percentage relationship of this fee to the average annual net income of Farm Security Administration borrowers, as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Region and State	Type of service	Plan of operation	Number of units	Number of counties	Membership		Percent of families by type of service	Average annual income	Average annual membership fee	
					Families	Persons			Amt.	Percent of income
Region IX total			10	16	1,672	8,795	100.0	1,086.		
	1, 2	Capitation	1	1	284	1,540	16.9		25.00	2.30
	1, 2, 3	Fee	1	1	86	409			35.00	3.22
		Capitation	1	1	241	1,245	19.6		40.00	3.68
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	6	11	883	11,522	52.9		35.60	3.28
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	1	2	178	1,079	10.6		30.00	2.76
California total	1, 2, 3, 4	do	3	7	264	1,108	100.0	1,100.00	48.74	4.43
Utah total			7	9	1,408	7,687	100.0	1,084.00		
	1, 2	Capitation	1	1	284	1,540	20.2		25.00	2.31
	1, 2, 3	Fee	1	1	86	409			35.00	3.22
		Capitation	1	1	241	1,245	23.2		40.00	3.69
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	3	4	619	3,414	44.0		30.00	2.77
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	1	2	178	1,079	12.6		30.00	2.77
Region X total			22	43	3,260	16,364	100.0	1,092.00		
	1, 2	Fee	11	28	2,177	10,769	66.8		30.16	2.76
	1, 2, 3	do	5	6	509	2,647			33.60	3.07
		Capitation	1	2	58	331	17.4		35.00	3.20
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	1	1	108	347			30.00	2.74
		Capitation	2	2	203	1,179	9.5		30.00	2.74
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Fee	1	1	95	475	2.9		35.64	3.26
	1, 2, 3, 5	Capitation	1	3	110	616	3.4		50.00	4.58
Colorado total			6	7	606	3,067	100.0	626.00		
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Fee	1	1	95	475	15.7		35.64	5.69
	1, 2, 3	do	4	5	433	2,241	71.5		34.24	5.47
	1, 2	do	1	1	78	351	12.8		34.44	5.50
Montana total			11	30	2,209	11,034	100.0	1204.00		
	1, 2, 3, 5	Capitation	1	3	110	616	5.0		50.00	4.15
	1, 2	Fee	10	27	2,099	10,418	95.0		30.00	2.49
Wyoming total			5	6	445	2,263	100.0	1,175.00		
	1, 2, 3	Fee	1	1	76	406			35.00	2.98
		Capitation	1	2	58	331	30.1		30.00	2.55
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	1	1	108	347			30.00	2.55
		do	2	2	203	1,179	69.9		30.00	2.55
Region XI total			8	11	868	4,205	100.0	1,010.52		
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	5	8	624	2,921	71.9		34.55	3.42
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	3	3	244	1,284	28.1		35.57	3.52
Idaho total			4	5	537	2,736	100.0	1,054.00		
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	2	3	338	1,643	62.9		37.94	3.60
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	2	2	199	1,093	37.1		36.84	3.49
Washington total			4	6	331	1,469	100.0	940.00		
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	3	5	286	1,278	86.4		30.56	3.25
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	1	1	45	191	13.6		30.00	3.19
Region XII total			36	78	5,395	27,112	100.0	675.44		
	1, 2	Fee	3	3	324	1,576	6.0		21.73	3.21
	1, 2, 3	do	17	29	1,885	8,833			25.82	3.82
		Capitation	1	1	119	610	37.2		25.92	3.83
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	8	18	2,203	12,160	43.6		27.92	4.13
		Capitation	1	2	149	686			28.00	4.14
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Fee	4	5	293	1,374	5.4		30.00	4.44
	1, 2, 3, 5	do	1	19	391	1,668			35.00	5.18
		Capitation	1	1	31	205	7.8		28.00	4.14

TABLE 6.—Number of group medical care units in each State by type of service offered and plan of operation, whether fee-for-service or capitation, showing number of counties represented, the membership and its distribution by type of service, the average annual membership fee paid for the different combinations of service, and the percentage relationship of this fee to the average annual net income of Farm Security Administration borrowers, as of June 30, 1941—Continued

Region and State	Type of service	Plan of operation	Num-ber of units	Num-ber of coun-ties	Membership		Per-cent of fami-lies by type of serv-ice	Aver-age annual income	Average annual member-ship fee	
					Fami-lies	Per-sons			Amt.	Per-cent of in-come
Colorado total			5	6	410	1,952	100.0	626.00		
	1, 2	Fee	1	1	117	578	28.5		20.00	3.19
	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	do	4	5	293	1,374	71.5		30.00	4.79
Kansas total			6	27	754	3,397	100.0	619.00		
	1, 2, 3	Fee	4	7	332	1,524	44.0		25.94	4.19
	1, 2, 3, 5	do	1	19	391	1,668	51.8		35.00	5.65
		Capitation	1	1	31	205	4.2		28.00	4.52
New Mexico total			12	20	2,441	13,340	100.0	706.00		
	1, 2	Fee	2	2	207	998	8.5		21.74	3.08
	1, 2, 3	do	3	3	76	383	3.1		22.26	3.15
	1, 2, 3, 4	do	7	15	2,158	11,959	88.4		27.96	3.96
Texas total			13	25	1,790	8,423	100.0	669.00		
	1, 2, 3	Fee	10	19	1,477	6,926	82.5		25.98	3.88
		Capitation	1	1	119	610			25.92	3.87
	1, 2, 3, 4	Fee	1	3	45	201	17.5		26.00	3.89
		Capitation	1	2	149	686			28.00	4.18

TABLE 7.—Group dental care units among Farm Security Administration clients, counties involved, families and individuals holding membership, and average annual membership fee, June 30, 1941

Region or State	Units	Counties	Families	Individuals	Average fee
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Dollars
United States, total	159	167	23,450	124,021	5.49
Region II.....	10	10	225	907	(1)
Michigan.....	8	8	173	662	(1)
Wisconsin.....	2	2	52	245	(1)
Region III.....	4	4	147	741	-----
Missouri.....	3	3	58	252	-----
Ohio.....	1	1	89	489	-----
Region IV, Virginia.....	1	1	58	380	(1)
Region V.....	85	88	16,351	88,048	4.60
Alabama.....	27	27	9,361	49,771	4.55
Florida.....	1	1	100	392	5.90
Georgia.....	51	54	6,332	34,618	4.62
South Carolina.....	6	6	558	3,267	4.82
Region VI.....	51	53	5,367	26,747	4.79
Arkansas.....	44	45	4,285	21,349	4.78
Mississippi.....	7	8	1,082	5,398	4.82
Region IX, Utah.....	5	7	1,138	6,301	20.30
Region XI, Oregon.....	2	3	44	246	(1)
Region XII, New Mexico.....	1	1	120	651	5.64

¹ Individual.

TABLE 8.—Environmental sanitation progress report as of Dec. 31, 1940: Summary of environmental sanitation improvements completed with average costs by regions

Region No.	Counties involved	Families assisted	Total environmental sanitation grants made	Average grant per family assisted	Privies constructed ¹	Average cost	Houses screened	Average cost	Water supplies protected	Average cost
	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars
I.....	98	1,141	43,012	37.70	802	26.90	636	10.02	455	32.84
II.....	28	643	39,028	60.70	466	25.47	438	10.11	389	31.15
III.....	40	3,351	95,318	28.44	1,938	19.15	394	11.93	255	30.90
IV.....	200	6,265	488,935	78.04	3,892	24.54	3,702	20.16	3,657	42.20
V.....	² 98	² 5,326	² 194,371	² 36.49	² 4,619	² 17.74	2,999	16.78	2,094	39.48
VI.....	134	10,224	450,678	47.15	5,632	17.20	6,048	14.02	2,473	26.85
VII.....	27	717	33,303	46.44	651	23.34	468	11.86	351	20.32
VIII.....	120	2,381	202,536	76.00	2,032	21.14	2,093	15.84	2,080	41.20
IX.....	74	1,179	59,078	50.11	350	28.60	355	10.80	216	32.50
X.....	48	717	30,438	44.30	384	26.12	193	9.19	196	22.03
XI.....	36	1,038	59,891	57.70	1,038	23.85	1,038	11.97	1,038	21.87
XII.....	39	1,426	70,437	57.89	1,252	21.72	1,274	8.47	819	39.19
United States:..	942	34,408	1,767,025	51.36	23,056	20.60	19,638	14.91	14,023	35.46

¹ Includes some septic tanks.² Incomplete.

TABLE 9.—*Environmental sanitation progress report as of Dec. 31, 1940: Counties in which environmental sanitation grants were made, families assisted, total amount of environmental sanitation grants, and average grant per family, by States*

Region No.	State	Counties involved	Families assisted	Total envi- ronmental sanitation grants made	Average grant per family
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
I	Maine	14	191	6,851	35.87
	Maryland	6	124	4,251	34.28
	New Hampshire	7	17	783	46.09
	New Jersey	7	65	1,840	28.31
	New York	17	102	5,677	55.66
	Pennsylvania	39	613	22,036	35.95
	Vermont	8	29	1,573	54.33
II	Michigan	10	140	7,806	56.83
	Minnesota	10	175	11,067	60.45
	Wisconsin	8	328	20,155	60.89
III	Illinois	10	680	22,363	32.89
	Indiana	10	529	10,073	19.04
	Iowa	7	189	10,002	52.92
	Missouri	7	1,576	33,770	21.43
	Ohio	6	377	19,110	50.69
IV	Kentucky	47	1,410	112,895	80.06
	North Carolina	53	1,876	143,838	76.67
	Tennessee	52	1,339	107,170	79.00
	Virginia	30	1,002	73,397	73.25
	West Virginia	18	638	51,635	80.93
V	Alabama	¹ 12	¹ 995	¹ 53,762	¹ 54.03
	Florida	22	981	41,163	41.96
	Georgia	50	2,256	63,842	28.29
	South Carolina	¹ 14	¹ 1,094	¹ 35,603	¹ 32.54
VI	Arkansas	58	3,286	151,761	46.48
	Louisiana	24	1,805	101,778	56.38
	Mississippi	52	5,133	197,138	38.60
VII	Kansas	5	192	6,864	35.76
	Nebraska	8	246	11,425	46.44
	North Dakota	6	129	7,491	58.07
	South Dakota	8	150	7,523	50.16
VIII	Oklahoma	40	840	68,427	73.00
	Texas	80	1,541	134,109	79.00
IX	Arizona	11	239	14,658	54.63
	California	33	406	19,349	38.90
	Nevada	4	52	2,662	51.20
	Utah	26	482	22,409	54.80
X	Colorado	31	314	13,303	42.40
	Montana	14	249	8,357	33.56
	Wyoming	3	154	8,768	56.94
XI	Idaho	25	323	19,955	61.78
	Oregon	2	300	20,000	66.66
	Washington	9	415	19,936	48.04
XII	Colorado	2	121	9,683	72.60
	Kansas	7	185	9,035	52.10
	New Mexico	20	839	35,000	42.25
	Oklahoma	2	42	2,082	50.50
	Texas	8	239	14,637	72.00

¹ Incomplete.

TABLE 10.—*Environmental sanitation progress report as of Dec. 31, 1940: Sanitary privies constructed, dwellings screened, and water supplies protected, with average costs, by States*

Region No.	State	Sanitary privies constructed		Houses screened		Water supplies protected	
		Number	Average cost	Number	Average cost	Number	Average cost
I	Maine.....	67	\$23.22	138	\$7.09	130	\$33.20
	Maryland.....	102	25.00	114	9.59	23	26.43
	New Hampshire.....	10	40.98	7	8.59	7	23.12
	New Jersey.....	19	20.82	28	9.20	51	23.27
	New York.....	63	28.88	69	14.74	84	33.82
	Pennsylvania.....	530	27.01	262	10.29	137	36.71
II	Vermont.....	11	47.13	18	14.56	23	34.88
	Michigan.....	64	27.43	78	13.46	48	30.54
	Minnesota.....	148	23.08	117	10.29	114	33.42
	Wisconsin.....	254	26.36	243	8.95	227	30.14
III	Illinois.....	322	19.50	162	10.00	58	36.46
	Indiana.....	432	19.00				
	Iowa.....	30	23.00			27	39.44
	Missouri.....	1,004	19.00	132	15.00	100	15.00
IV	Ohio.....	150	19.00	100	11.00	70	31.43
	Kentucky.....	1,202	26.60	1,172	17.85	1,139	38.07
	North Carolina.....	991	18.08	924	20.83	969	41.00
	Tennessee.....	872	12.21	843	22.51	762	40.71
V	Virginia.....	541	19.72	406	21.34	429	49.55
	West Virginia.....	286	15.09	357	19.12	358	52.98
	Alabama.....	1,644	28.55	566	17.33	461	45.06
	Florida.....	549	18.90	489	17.05	407	24.35
VI	Georgia.....	2,690	16.27	1,412	15.65	823	45.87
	South Carolina.....	1,736	12.37	532	18.93	403	35.34
	Arkansas.....	1,888	17.75	2,556	10.81	1,001	25.35
	Louisiana.....	1,337	19.91	730	16.20	423	29.87
VII	Mississippi.....	2,407	15.37	2,762	16.40	1,049	28.02
	Kansas.....	189	22.50	22	6.78	24	44.42
	Nebraska.....	238	23.58	218	14.22	174	11.37
	North Dakota.....	188	27.66	99	10.64	53	19.02
VIII	South Dakota.....	136	20.13	129	10.79	100	25.11
	Oklahoma.....	795	20.30	757	12.90	771	45.40
	Texas.....	1,237	21.99	1,336	18.78	1,309	37.00
	Arizona.....	94	26.85	100	14.21	74	26.80
IX	California.....	160	31.71	145	9.39	67	17.24
	Nevada.....	51	26.45	49	11.03	32	24.15
	Utah.....	45	23.75	61	8.50	43	72.30
	Colorado.....	123	28.20	118	10.19	100	12.25
X	Montana.....	187	25.20	106	8.48	55	11.63
	Wyoming.....	74	25.97	69	9.01	41	42.21
	Idaho.....	323	24.59	323	15.83	323	21.35
	Oregon.....	300	29.01	300	7.47	300	30.18
XI	Washington.....	415	19.54	415	12.22	415	16.27
	Colorado.....	111	21.50	113	6.22	119	39.19
	Kansas.....	167	22.60	154	5.42	154	32.40
	New Mexico.....	757	17.95	749	7.50	348	31.80
XII	Oklahoma.....	39	24.75	40	14.20	25	23.10
	Texas.....	178	21.80	218	9.01	173	61.80

¹ Incomplete.

TABLE 11.—*Rural rehabilitation community and cooperative services, participants, and amount of loans, by States, through June 30, 1941*

State	Services	Partici- pants	Amount of loans	State	Services	Partici- pants	Amount of loans
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Alabama.....	292	16,683	314,242	Nevada.....	68	388	60,764
Arizona.....	178	870	151,436	New Hampshire...	22	221	13,316
Arkansas.....	1,041	57,148	733,002	New Jersey.....	52	362	25,421
California.....	391	1,940	266,288	New Mexico.....	185	2,500	117,152
Colorado.....	325	2,480	168,104	New York.....	189	1,949	131,652
Connecticut.....	7	67	7,228	North Carolina...	647	9,980	310,303
Delaware.....	18	157	11,054	North Dakota.....	175	15,929	715,439
Florida.....	117	2,270	79,505	Ohio.....	650	3,969	138,783
Georgia.....	331	16,591	393,115	Oklahoma.....	987	20,670	810,031
Idaho.....	615	6,910	478,789	Oregon.....	351	1,635	258,167
Illinois.....	387	4,265	175,574	Pennsylvania.....	197	2,445	133,704
Indiana.....	460	5,813	207,739	Rhode Island.....	1	6	450
Iowa.....	1,006	4,481	205,633	South Carolina...	246	8,930	212,300
Kansas.....	887	11,440	735,106	South Dakota.....	326	7,920	432,493
Kentucky.....	1,921	31,288	345,664	Tennessee.....	430	9,909	146,478
Louisiana.....	498	12,040	187,403	Texas.....	1,443	28,431	750,394
Maine.....	185	1,492	100,210	Utah.....	1,149	9,869	725,673
Maryland.....	39	370	14,777	Vermont.....	29	526	23,522
Massachusetts....	17	105	7,203	Virginia.....	639	5,471	160,374
Michigan.....	224	3,382	188,269	Washington.....	278	1,282	160,893
Minnesota.....	185	6,618	371,163	West Virginia...	640	9,720	143,596
Mississippi.....	548	19,395	291,160	Wisconsin.....	77	1,789	39,219
Missouri.....	1,714	12,330	325,424	Wyoming.....	261	2,777	209,026
Montana.....	96	4,142	242,043				
Nebraska.....	581	14,527	702,794	Total.....	21,105	383,482	12,422,075

TABLE 12.—*Rural rehabilitation cooperative associations, participants, and amount of loans, by type of service, through June 30, 1941*

Service	Associations	Approximate number of participants	Amount loaned
	<i>Number</i>		<i>Dollars</i>
General community, household, and farming services.....	20	4,735	225,335
Education, insurance, medical, and telephone services.....	6	57,132	79,202
Food conservation.....	19	3,276	148,029
Harvesting and marketing farm and forest products.....	8	5,141	476,685
Irrigation and water facilities.....	36	2,354	538,559
Livestock breeding and marketing.....	15	803	63,767
Production of dairy and farm products.....	11	4,734	419,886
Purchasing supplies, transporting and marketing agricul- tural and forestry products.....	11	67,813	69,700
Soil conservation.....	17	2,514	69,263
Total.....	143	148,502	2,090,431

TABLE 13.—*Rural rehabilitation cooperative associations, participants, and amount of loans, by States, through June 30, 1941*

State	Associa- tions	Approxi- mate number of participants	Amount loaned	State	Associa- tions	Approxi- mate number of participants	Amount loaned
	<i>Number</i>		<i>Dollars</i>		<i>Number</i>		<i>Dollars</i>
Alabama.....	7	1,733	14,850	Nevada.....	1	60	24,811
Arizona.....	2	219	20,950	New Hampshire....	1	250	100,000
Arkansas.....	6	25,947	42,714	New Jersey.....	0	0	0
California.....	3	151	106,136	New Mexico.....	7	1,148	53,574
Colorado.....	18	825	100,307	New York.....	2	359	282,000
Connecticut.....	0	0	0	North Carolina....	2	1,101	58,500
Delaware.....	0	0	0	North Dakota.....	7	31,016	289,024
Florida.....	4	212	10,380	Ohio.....	0	0	0
Georgia.....	1	985	5,625	Oklahoma.....	0	0	0
Idaho.....	12	408	200,771	Oregon.....	3	231	64,270
Illinois.....	0	0	0	Pennsylvania.....	0	0	0
Indiana.....	0	0	0	Rhode Island.....	0	0	0
Iowa.....	1	2,000	15,000	South Carolina....	2	2,098	7,873
Kansas.....	7	1,692	65,936	South Dakota.....	5	28,408	30,520
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	Tennessee.....	1	188	2,000
Louisiana.....	1	22,000	13,860	Texas.....	1	100	500
Maine.....	1	117	4,200	Utah.....	9	1,288	129,842
Maryland.....	0	0	0	Vermont.....	0	0	0
Massachusetts....	0	0	0	Virginia.....	13	2,293	80,943
Michigan.....	6	708	35,590	Washington.....	0	0	0
Minnesota.....	1	21	2,500	West Virginia.....	1	41	1,200
Mississippi.....	2	21,275	157,926	Wisconsin.....	5	416	56,000
Missouri.....	3	530	6,949	Wyoming.....	2	109	45,200
Montana.....	4	379	49,980				
Nebraska.....	2	194	10,500	Total.....	143	148,502	2,090,431

TABLE 14.—*Resettlement cooperative associations, amounts encumbered, members, and type or general purposes, by States, through June 30, 1941*

State	Associa- tions	Amount encum- bered	Members	Associations for 1—	
				Land leasing	Defense relocation
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama.....	16	3,130,675	1,065	4	1
Arizona.....	4	237,686	135	0	0
Arkansas.....	33	6,901,954	2,491	17	1
California.....	4	87,205	47	0	0
Florida.....	3	261,921	179	0	0
Georgia.....	5	2,433,971	262	0	1
Illinois.....	1	1,525,825	-----	0	1
Indiana.....	2	1,603,863	44	0	1
Iowa.....	1	1,060,130	-----	0	1
Kansas.....	1	807,419	-----	0	1
Louisiana.....	17	3,488,169	861	12	1
Mississippi.....	12	6,536,289	509	6	1
Missouri.....	8	3,148,086	369	2	1
Montana.....	3	717,713	210	0	0
Nebraska.....	9	145,353	54	0	0
New Jersey.....	3	333,693	0	0	0
New York.....	1	737,556	-----	0	1
North Carolina....	8	1,347,695	540	0	0
Ohio.....	2	1,035,030	-----	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	2	770,000	161	0	0
South Carolina....	3	1,325,458	147	1	1
South Dakota.....	1	20,424	9	0	0
Tennessee.....	2	1,100,000	205	0	0
Texas.....	3	571,625	105	0	0
Virginia.....	1	11,900	59	0	0
West Virginia.....	3	2,647,950	400	0	0
Alaska.....	1	300,000	190	0	0
Grand total.....	149	42,287,590	8,042	42	13

¹ Included in the number of associations for the State.

TABLE 15.—*Net encumbrances by major purposes and by States for fiscal year 1941*

[Thousands of dollars, 000 omitted]

State	Tenant-purchase loans	Rural rehabilitation loans and development of water facilities	Resettlement projects	Migratory labor camps	Defense housing projects	Grants	Administrative activities ²	Total
Alabama.....	3, 225	8, 957	209	0	0	2, 003	2, 537	16, 931
Arizona.....	60	515	41	194	0	784	220	1, 814
Arkansas.....	2, 556	5, 964	649	82	0	210	2, 179	11, 640
California.....	477	2, 085	5	880	1, 295	2, 869	1, 142	8, 753
Colorado.....	381	2, 344	123	146	0	429	1, 068	4, 491
Connecticut.....	12	119	0	0	562	1	23	717
Delaware.....	61	54	0	0	0	3	12	130
District of Columbia.....	0	83	0	0	0	0	3, 498	3, 581
Florida.....	322	1, 325	57	1, 756	0	133	449	4, 042
Georgia.....	3, 330	7, 155	236	0	0	744	1, 353	12, 818
Idaho.....	205	2, 241	37	194	0	240	269	3, 186
Illinois.....	1, 631	3, 021	10	0	0	158	472	5, 292
Indiana.....	970	2, 941	40	0	0	60	1, 397	5, 408
Iowa.....	1, 733	2, 606	9	0	(1)	49	472	4, 869
Kansas.....	1, 117	3, 715	29	0	0	366	570	5, 797
Kentucky.....	1, 205	2, 120	43	0	0	271	718	4, 357
Louisiana.....	1, 976	5, 707	105	0	0	272	728	8, 788
Maine.....	36	1, 443	6	0	0	61	175	1, 721
Maryland.....	212	309	386	0	455	33	84	1, 479
Massachusetts.....	25	151	0	0	0	4	55	235
Michigan.....	576	2, 492	44	4	0	157	424	3, 697
Minnesota.....	1, 126	3, 457	39	0	0	294	494	5, 410
Mississippi.....	3, 359	8, 300	183	0	0	642	996	13, 480
Missouri.....	1, 656	5, 975	83	281	0	747	1, 039	9, 781
Montana.....	181	1, 867	352	0	0	529	323	3, 252
Nebraska.....	1, 032	2, 524	256	0	0	886	1, 214	5, 912
Nevada.....	8	181	0	0	0	14	30	233
New Hampshire.....	6	214	0	0	0	13	52	285
New Jersey.....	94	259	48	0	0	16	88	505
New Mexico.....	130	884	58	0	0	474	297	1, 843
New York.....	276	1, 650	13	0	40	80	237	2, 296
North Carolina.....	2, 687	3, 855	248	0	385	379	1, 829	9, 383
North Dakota.....	542	1, 665	135	0	0	218	448	3, 008
Ohio.....	1, 145	2, 667	403	0	(1)	113	565	4, 893
Oklahoma.....	2, 242	6, 718	64	0	0	344	939	10, 307
Oregon.....	188	1, 209	25	152	0	152	668	2, 394
Pennsylvania.....	571	1, 086	88	0	402	118	672	2, 937
Rhode Island.....	6	23	0	0	0	1	11	41
South Carolina.....	2, 127	3, 440	114	0	0	418	677	6, 776
South Dakota.....	621	3, 076	38	0	0	995	536	5, 266
Tennessee.....	1, 558	1, 542	99	0	558	99	658	4, 514
Texas.....	4, 804	9, 362	622	535	141	959	3, 177	19, 600
Utah.....	70	930	54	0	0	121	240	1, 415
Vermont.....	40	229	0	0	0	17	62	348
Virginia.....	920	1, 491	54	0	1, 015	122	570	4, 172
Washington.....	240	1, 591	16	188	208	224	274	2, 741
West Virginia.....	361	887	175	0	0	141	428	1, 992
Wisconsin.....	692	2, 525	314	0	0	271	1, 044	4, 846
Wyoming.....	63	1, 941	179	0	0	172	241	2, 596
Hawaii.....	423	109	0	0	0	0	44	576
Puerto Rico.....	698	136	0	0	0	0	36	870
Virgin Islands.....	0	10	0	0	0	12	25	47
Total.....	47, 976	125, 150	5, 689	4, 412	5, 061	17, 418	35, 759	241, 465

¹ Less than \$1,000.² Includes supervision and services to borrowers; adjustment of prior year farm debts and other activities carried over from other years; liquidation and management of resettlement projects; and servicing of water facilities program.

TABLE 16.—*Number of families aided, by type of aid and by States, as of June 30, 1941*

[Thousands, 000 omitted]

State	Loans to individual families	Resettle-ment, migra-tory labor camps, and defense relo-cation programs	Medical care and coopera-tive associa-tion loan program	Grants of cash, com-modities, or food stamps	Farm debt ad-justment	Net total
Alabama.....	45.1	1.9	23.2	68.3	8.1	83.4
Arizona.....	2.2	6.1	5.5	33.9	1.0	35.5
Arkansas.....	48.9	1.9	32.1	62.0	10.0	98.3
California.....	7.8	24.9	22.1	62.2	2.5	66.7
Colorado.....	14.7	.2	1.6	15.2	3.2	22.4
Connecticut.....	.4			.1	.5	.8
Delaware.....	.2			.1	.3	.4
Florida.....	16.6	4.7	3.3	27.6	3.2	39.5
Georgia.....	36.9	.8	18.4	41.8	4.8	55.3
Idaho.....	7.0	2.3	1.0	7.5	6.1	13.1
Illinois.....	17.0	.1	.7	15.8	4.4	30.0
Indiana.....	14.6	.2	.4	3.6	4.7	17.0
Iowa.....	18.5	.1	2.5	10.0	7.4	28.5
Kansas.....	20.7	(1)	5.6	30.0	6.1	34.6
Kentucky.....	27.2	.2	.3	29.2	2.4	47.6
Louisiana.....	54.5	.5	17.4	14.7	6.3	60.8
Maine.....	4.5	.1	.3	1.2	1.8	5.0
Maryland.....	1.4	1.2		.8	1.0	3.4
Massachusetts.....	.8			.3	.8	1.3
Michigan.....	16.4	.3	1.1	6.9	1.8	19.8
Minnesota.....	44.9	.6	(1)	22.2	3.6	55.7
Mississippi.....	41.3	1.0	28.5	58.1	6.7	81.2
Missouri.....	59.8	.7	5.0	78.3	8.0	114.7
Montana.....	8.9	.5	2.7	21.4	1.6	24.9
Nebraska.....	18.4	.3	4.3	30.2	8.0	38.2
Nevada.....	.6		.1	.2	.1	.7
New Hampshire.....	1.4		.3	.4	.2	1.6
New Jersey.....	1.4	.3	.5	.7	.6	1.9
New Mexico.....	20.2	.1	3.8	9.4	2.9	24.2
New York.....	6.1	.1	.7	2.4	2.5	7.8
North Carolina.....	22.5	.9	6.6	15.6	3.6	28.5
North Dakota.....	41.3	.2	30.9	52.8	3.7	62.0
Ohio.....	27.9	1.3	2.3	10.5	5.8	34.8
Oklahoma.....	39.7	.2	3.9	74.3	7.3	92.1
Oregon.....	5.7	1.4	.1	8.5	1.7	12.8
Pennsylvania.....	6.1	.3	.6	2.5	2.4	8.0
Rhode Island.....	.2			.2	.1	.3
South Carolina.....	18.6	.6	6.4	21.7	2.7	28.2
South Dakota.....	41.5	.1	29.0	55.5	8.4	64.4
Tennessee.....	17.6	.4	2.0	7.9	2.3	20.0
Texas.....	70.8	6.2	9.2	56.7	15.3	98.7
Utah.....	6.6	(1)	3.5	5.3	1.2	10.1
Vermont.....	1.3		.4	.5	.4	1.6
Virginia.....	13.9	.4	3.1	3.0	2.4	15.1
Washington.....	6.1	1.6	.3	11.9	5.3	18.0
West Virginia.....	11.7	.6	.9	5.6	1.6	14.4
Wisconsin.....	37.3	.9	.3	48.2	2.4	68.2
Wyoming.....	6.0	(1)	.6	5.9	1.7	8.8
Alaska.....			.2			.2
Hawaii.....	.2			(1)	(1)	.3
Puerto Rico.....	.2					.2
Virgin Islands.....	.4			.3		.4
Total.....	934.0	64.2	281.7	1,041.4	178.9	1,601.4

¹Less than 50.

TABLE 17.—*Farm Security Administration Regions and the States comprising them*

REGION I—Headquarters: Upper Darby, Pa. Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont. Rhode Island. Connecticut. New York. Pennsylvania. New Jersey. Delaware. Maryland. Massachusetts.	REGION VI—Headquarters: Little Rock, Ark.—Continued. Mississippi. Louisiana.
REGION II—Headquarters: Milwaukee, Wis. Michigan. Wisconsin. Minnesota.	REGION VII—Headquarters: Lincoln, Nebr. North Dakota. South Dakota. Nebraska. Kansas (80 counties).
REGION III—Headquarters: Indianapolis, Ind. Illinois. Iowa. Indiana. Ohio. Missouri.	REGION VIII—Headquarters: Dallas, Tex. Oklahoma (74 counties). Texas (206 counties).
REGION IV—Headquarters: Raleigh, N. C. Virginia. West Virginia. Kentucky. Tennessee. North Carolina.	REGION IX—Headquarters: San Francisco, Calif. California. Nevada. Utah. Arizona.
REGION V—Headquarters: Montgomery, Ala. South Carolina. Georgia. Florida. Alabama.	REGION X—Headquarters: Denver, Colo. Wyoming. Montana. Colorado (49 counties).
REGION VI—Headquarters: Little Rock, Ark. Arkansas.	REGION XI—Headquarters: Portland, Ore. Idaho. Oregon. Washington.
	REGION XII—Headquarters: Amarillo, Tex. New Mexico. Texas (47 northwestern Panhandle counties). Colorado (14 southeastern counties). Kansas (25 southwestern counties). Oklahoma (3 counties in northwestern Panhandle).